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ANNALS

OF THE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Budget of the Pan American Union for 1957–1958

Regulations of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

Bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT · PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSÉ A. MORA, *Secretary General* WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889–90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Affairs. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the government of the country where such a conference is to be held, the technical aid and personnel that such government requests; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository of the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice, but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

Research Assistant: Maryjo S. Carlson

The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

Price: 50 cents per copy. Other editions, Spanish, Portuguese, and French: 50 cents per copy. Annual subscription: $2.00 for each edition; $.50 cents extra for postage to countries outside the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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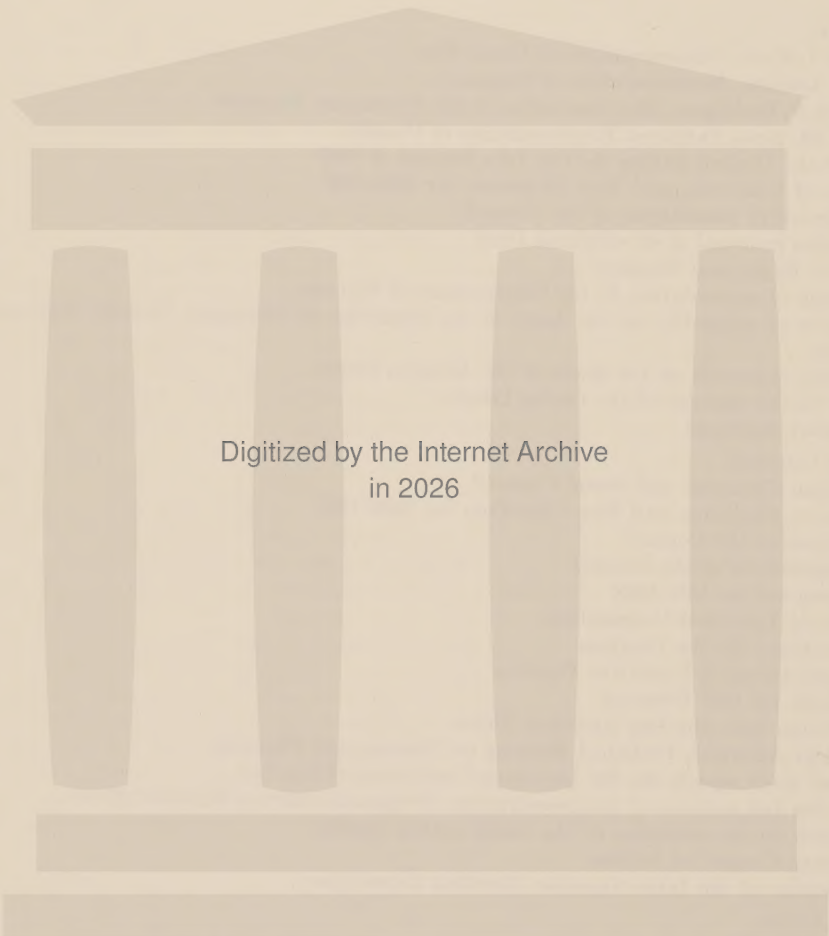
[2] Resolutions 27/56 to 36/56.



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The Council

New Members

Gonzalo J. Facio, Representative of Costa Rica.—The new Ambassador of Costa Rica to the United States and on the Council of the Organization of American States, Gonzalo J. Facio, was welcomed to the Council on September 13, 1956.

Ambassador Facio was born March 28, 1918, in San José, Costa Rica, and received his primary and secondary education in that city. He was awarded his degree in law by the National University, in San José, in 1941 and undertook studies in Comparative Law at New York University from 1947 to 1948.

He has practiced law in San José and was Professor of Philosophy of Law from 1944 to 1947, and Professor of Administrative Law in 1947, at the National University of Costa Rica.

Ambassador Facio has long been active in the government of his country and has occupied the posts of Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Economy and Finance. He was elected a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly and served from 1953 to 1956. As a member of the Assembly he was elected President in 1953, and re-elected in 1954 and again in 1955. In 1948 and 1952 he was Chairman of the Costa Rican Delegation to the Third and Seventh Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Ambassador has also been active in journalism. He was editor of the magazine *Surco* from 1942 to 1945, editor of the weekly *Acción Demócrata* from 1945 to 1948, and became editor of the newspaper *La República* in August of 1955.

Julio A. Lacarte, Representative of Uruguay.—At the meeting of October 3, 1956, the Council of the Organization extended a cordial welcome to Julio Antonio Lacarte Muró, Uruguay's new Representative on the Council and Ambassador to the United States.

Ambassador Lacarte, who was born in Montevideo in 1918, entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1940 as Attaché to the Uruguayan Legation in London. He was associated with the United Nations from its beginnings, representing Uruguay on the Preparatory Commission, on the Headquarters Committee, and in the First Session of the General Assembly. He joined the UN Secretariat as Assistant Director of the Division of Trade and Balance of Payments in the Department of Economic Affairs, and represented the UN at a number of international meetings, including the Ninth International Conference of American States.

In 1949 he assumed his duties as Minister Counselor of the Uruguayan Embassy in Washington, where he remained until he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador in 1951. In 1954 he was appointed Ambassador to Bolivia, which post he held until his present appointment to the United States.

Among his books on economic matters, which is his specialty, the most recent is *Política Económica Exterior del Uruguay* (The Foreign Economic Policy of Uruguay).

José Ramón Rodríguez, Representative of the Dominican Republic.—At the same meeting of October 3, Ambassador José Ramón Rodríguez was welcomed to the Council of the Organization as the Representative of the Dominican Republic.

Ambassador Rodríguez served in the same capacity in the year 1950 and from May 1953 to January 1955. Prior to and in the

intervals between his assignments to the Council he has served his government in a number of domestic and diplomatic posts.[1]

Ricardo M. Arias Espinosa, Representative of Panama.—At the meeting of December 19, 1956, the Council of the OAS extended a cordial welcome to Ricardo Manuel Arias Espinosa, Panama's new Representative on the Council and Ambassador to the United States. Ambassador Arias, a former President of Panama, is also his country's representative on the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Ambassador Arias was born in Panama City in 1912 and attended primary and secondary schools in that city. He also studied at the Shenandoah Valley Academy of Virginia and Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

On returning to Panama he entered the field of business. He has served as a member of the board of directors of several large enterprises, including the Cervecería Nacional, Hoteles Interamericanos (a hotel corporation), the Sociedad Ganadera (a cattle industry), and the Campañía Panameña de Aviación (a national airline).

In 1949 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and in 1952 was elected Second Vice President of the Republic, on the ticket with General José Antonio Remón. In President Remón's cabinet he was appointed Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare in October 1952, and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. In January of 1955 he was called upon to serve out the term of President Remón after his untimely death.

Ambassador Arias is an active and accomplished sportsman and has been a member of teams representing his country in international golf tournaments.

[1] More complete biographical data on Ambassador Rodríguez may be found in *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 3, p. 221, and Vol. V, No. 3, p. 229.

Activities of the Council during the last four months of 1956[2]

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for 1956–1957.—Article 18 of the Regulations of the Council of the Organization provides that the election of a Chairman and Vice Chairman be held each year at the last regular meeting of the month of November and that the representatives elected at that time take office immediately.

In accordance with this provision, the Council, on November 21, 1956, elected as Chairman Ambassador Fernando Lobo, Representative of Brazil, and as Vice Chairman Ambassador José Luis Cruz Salazar, Representative of Guatemala. The new officers, who will serve until the election of November 1957, succeed, respectively, Ambassador César Tulio Delgado, Representative of Colombia, and Ambassador Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras, Representative of Chile.

Appointment of Committees of the Council.—The Chairman of the Council, at the meeting of December 19, 1956, reported that, in accordance with Article 48 of the Regulations of the Council, the members of the permanent and special committees had been appointed. The following members of the permanent committees will serve until December 1957:

Committee on Inter-American Conferences

Cuba (Chairman)	Colombia
Argentina (Vice Chairman)	Dominican Republic
Brazil	Guatemala
Chile	Honduras

Finance Committee

Chile (Chairman)	Ecuador
Mexico (Vice Chairman)	Guatemala
Argentina	United States
Brazil	Venezuela

[2] *See also* page 288.

COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Argentina (Chairman)	Mexico
Uruguay (Vice Chairman)	Panama
Cuba	United States
Ecuador	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

United States (Chairman)	Brazil
Guatemala (Vice Chairman)	Haiti
Argentina	Mexico
Bolivia	

The General Committee is automatically composed of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council, the chairmen or vice chairmen of the permanent and special committees, and the former chairmen of the Council who are still members of that body.

The membership of the special committees is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Brazil	Nicaragua
Chile	Peru
Guatemala	United States
Mexico	Venezuela

COMMITTEE ON THE CUERVO DICTIONARY

Colombia	Panama
Honduras	Paraguay
Mexico	Venezuela
Nicaragua	

COMMITTEE ON ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

Brazil	Panama
Guatemala	United States
Haiti	Uruguay
Mexico	Venezuela

COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL-POLITICAL MATTERS

All members of the Council

COMMITTEE ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELEVENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Argentina	Honduras
Brazil	Mexico
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Peru
Cuba	United States
Ecuador	Uruguay
El Salvador	

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF AN INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Colombia	Mexico
Ecuador	Nicaragua
Guatemala	United States

The Chairman also announced that the Representatives of Argentina, Chile, Honduras, and Peru had been appointed to serve on the Committee on the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, together with the Secretary General of the OAS. The Representative of El Salvador was appointed to represent the Council on the Retirement and Pension Committee of the Pan American Union, which is further composed of the Secretary General of the OAS, the Treasurer of the Pan American Union, and a representative of the staff.

VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL OF AN ECONOMIC FUND.—At the Meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics, held in Panama in July 1956, the President of Venezuela, Brigadier General Marcos Pérez Jiménez, proposed:

> . . . That an economic fund be established, made up of contributions of a fixed percentage of the budgets of each one of the countries of the Hemisphere, with a view to using it for the solution of problems which affect the welfare of the peoples of America, and which would be solved in the order of their importance. For this purpose Venezuela offers up to 100 million bolivars, provided that the other American states, taking as a base the Venezuelan contribution, contribute in proportion to their respective budgets.
>
> The establishment, management, and expenditure of this economic fund for the welfare of the peoples of America, would be in accordance with standards which will be established by the contributing governments.

On August 29, 1956, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, José Loreto Arismendi, addressed a letter to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States pointing out some aspects of the proposal which the Venezuelan government believed should be considered when setting up the proposed fund.

The offer of 100 million bolivars ($32,362,459.54) was reiterated and it was pointed out that this is equivalent to 3.75 per cent of the Venezuelan national budget and proposed that the other governments contribute in like proportion of their budgets, the contributions to be collected by the Pan American Union.

The Venezuelan Government further suggested that the funds so collected be administered through one of the present organs of the OAS or through a special commission which might be established. It was also suggested that the funds be expended on the activities requested by the various American countries, in the order of their urgency.

Mr. Arismendi closed by requesting the Secretary General to submit the proposal to the other American states, through their representatives on the Council, in order to ascertain their views on the matter. He also requested that the opinions of the governments be made known within six months.

The Council of the OAS, at the meeting of September 13, 1956, discussed the proposal and unanimously agreed to transmit it to the member governments for comment thereon. To this end, the following resolution was passed:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING TAKEN COGNIZANCE of the note sent by His Excellency José Loreto Arismendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, to the Secretary General of the Organization with respect to the proposal made by His Excellency, Brigadier General Marcos Pérez Jiménez, President of the Republic of Venezuela, at the time that the Heads of State of the American Republics met in Panama,

RESOLVES:

1. To refer this proposal to the governments of the member states, through their Representatives on the Council, for an expression of their points of view thereon.

2. To fix the meeting of March 6, 1957, or any prior occasion after the replies referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution have been received, as the date on which the above-mentioned points of view shall be made known.

EVENTS IN EGYPT AND HUNGARY.—At the initiative of the General Committee, and in view of the significant decisions taken by the United Nations by reason of the events that had occurred in Egypt and Hungary, the Council of the OAS, at the meeting of November 7, 1956, unanimously approved the following resolution:

WHEREAS:

In accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, "within the United Nations, the Organization of American States is a regional agency";

Pursuant to Article 53.e of the above-mentioned Charter, it is the duty of the Council "to promote and facilitate collaboration between the Organization of American States and the United Nations . . . ";

In view of the serious events in Egypt and Hungary, the United Nations has adopted important resolutions designed to maintain peace and the juridical order set forth in the Charter of that world organization; and

All the member states of the Organization of American States, as members of the United Nations, have stated their concurrence with those resolutions,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To declare its firm adherence to the above-mentioned action of the United Nations.

2. To reaffirm once again the traditional solidarity that unites the American states.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA.—At the meeting of October 3, the Council approved a resolution thanking the authorities of the Government of Panama for the courtesies extended the Council during the Commemorative Meeting[3] held in Panama City in July. This resolution is printed below.

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To express to Ricardo Arias Espinosa, President of the Republic of Panama, its appreciation for the generous hospitality of the Government and people of the Republic of Panama and for the

[3] For the report on this meeting *see* Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 192–94.

many attentions and courtesies shown to the members of the Council and the Pan American Union at the Meeting in Commemoration of the Congress of Panama, convoked by Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, in 1826.

2. To extend its cordial thanks to Alberto Boyd, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, for his active and valuable cooperation, and to congratulate the entire staff of the Panamanian Foreign Office for its work, which contributed so much to the success of the meeting.

3. To request the Pan American Union to publish a special volume containing the minutes and documents of the Organization relating to the Commemorative Meeting.

Expression of Sympathy on the Death of the President of Nicaragua, General Anastasio Somoza.—On the occasion of the tragic assassination of the President of Nicaragua, General Anastasio Somoza, the Council of the Organization of American States, at the meeting of October 3, 1956, observed a minute of silence in his memory and approved the following resolution of sympathy:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

Deeply shocked at the reprehensible attempt upon the life of General Anastasio Somoza, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, an attempt that, regrettably, resulted in his death,

Resolves:

1. To record in the minutes of this meeting its deep sorrow at the death of General Anastasio Somoza, President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

2. To request the Secretary General of the Organization to transmit copies of this resolution to the Government of Nicaragua and to the family of the deceased.

Resolution of Sorrow on the Death of Dr. Roberto Berro.—At the same meeting the Council was informed of the death of Dr. Roberto Berro, prominent Uruguayan physician and Director of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood for more than 20 years. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Council, the following resolution was approved:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

Having learned with deep sorrow of the passing of Dr. Roberto Berro, Director of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, and

Considering:

That Dr. Berro, during his long and distinguished career, made an outstanding contribution to the development of this important specialized organization of the Organization of American States and devoted himself wholeheartedly to improving the lot of American children,

Resolves:

1. To record in the minutes of this meeting its sorrow at the death of Dr. Roberto Berro, the illustrious Uruguayan physician.

2. To request the Secretary General of the Organization to transmit copies of this resolution to the Government of Uruguay, to the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, and to the family of the deceased.

Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Carlos Dávila.—At the meeting held October 17, 1956, the Chairman of the Council reminded the members that October 19 was the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Carlos Dávila, former Secretary General of the Organization. In response to the Chairman's suggestion the Council rose to observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Dr. Dávila.

Protocolary Meetings.—During the period covered by this number the Council of the Organization of American States held two protocolary meetings. The first, held November 28, 1956, was in honor of the Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aquilino E. Boyd. The second, in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, José Loreto Arismendi, was held November 30, 1956.

Organs of the Council

Inter-American Economic and Social Council[1]

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for 1956–1957.—At the meeting of October 25, 1956, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council elected as Chairman, Mr. Washington P. Bermúdez, Representative of Uruguay, who had served as Vice Chairman for the previous term. Mr. Harold M. Randall, of the United States, was elected Vice Chairman. The new Chairman and Vice Chairman took office on November 1, 1956, and will serve until the special annual meeting of 1957.

Committees of the Council.—At the meeting held November 1, 1956, the Chairman of I-A Ecosoc announced the appointments to the four standing committees of the Council. The membership of these committees is as follows:

Committee on Economic Cooperation

Ecuador (Chairman)
Honduras (Rapporteur)
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Venezuela

Committee on Technical Cooperation

Brazil (Chairman)
Cuba (Rapporteur)
Argentina
Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Honduras
Mexico
United States

Committee on Social Cooperation

Mexico (Chairman)
El Salvador (Rapporteur)
Chile
Haiti
Honduras
United States
Venezuela

Committee on Preparations for Economic and Social Meetings

Argentina (Chairman)
Costa Rica (Rapporteur)
Brazil
Chile
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay

The Executive Committee of I-A Ecosoc is composed of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the standing committees, and one other member designated by the Council. On November 5, the Council elected Ambassador Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras, Representative of Chile, to the latter position.

New Regulations of the Council.—Early in February 1956 the Executive Committee of I-A Ecosoc began a revision of the Regulations of the Council in order to coordinate them with the new Statutes, approved by the Council of the Organization in August 1955.[2] Basing its work on drafts presented by the delegations of Chile and Mexico, the committee drew up a new text to replace the two Regulations of 1950, those of the Council proper, and those which governed the work of its extraordinary meetings.[3] In addition to the modifications necessitated by the new Statutes, the committee included a series of changes resulting from past experience and designed to facilitate the future functioning of the Council.

Between February and August of 1956 the Executive Committee met more than 20 times to consider this matter and, after approving the new text, submitted it to I-A Ecosoc for consideration.

[1] Resolutions 27/56 to 36/56.

[2] The Statutes are printed in Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 172–75.

[3] Both Regulations are printed in Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 158–63

At the meeting held September 28, 1956, I-A Ecosoc approved the draft Regulations and declared them to be in force as of that date. The text approved is printed below.

REGULATIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Chapter I

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL

Article 1. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is composed of one representative of each member state of the Organization, especially appointed by his government. In the absence of a representative, his government may accredit an acting representative.

Article 2. The government of each member state shall notify the Secretary General of the Organization, in writing, of the appointment of its representative. The representative shall inform the Secretary General, by a note, of the appointment of the alternate representatives, counselors, advisers, and other members composing his delegation.

Article 3. The Secretary General shall transmit to the Council any communications received pursuant to Article 2.

Chapter II

PRECEDENCE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Article 4. The order of precedence of the representatives shall be established in accordance with the order in which the communications referred to in Article 2 of these Regulations are received.

Article 5. The official languages of the Council are English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. Any representative may request an oral translation into his language at the meetings, a service that shall be immediately provided by the secretariat.

Article 6. For the work of the Council, documents in any of the official languages may be used.

Article 7. The resolutions approved by the Council and the documents to be sent to the governments shall be issued and distributed in the four official languages.

Chapter III

CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

Article 8. The Council shall elect from among the representatives a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who shall hold office for one year, and who may not succeed themselves.

Article 9. The election of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council shall be held annually, during the special annual meeting.

Article 10. The voting for the Chairman and the Vice Chairman shall be by secret ballot, and candidates may not be nominated at meetings of the Council.

Article 11. The Chairman shall be elected by an absolute majority vote. If, at the meeting set for this election, such a majority is not obtained after three ballots, a special meeting shall be called within a week, at which votes shall be taken until that majority is reached.

Article 12. The election of the Vice Chairman shall be held after that of the Chairman, following the procedure set forth in Article 11 of these Regulations.

Article 13. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman shall take office during the special annual meeting.

Article 14. Should the office of Chairman or Vice Chairman become vacant during the first six months of the term, a new election shall be held. If the vacancy in the office of Chairman occurs more than six months after the Chairman has taken office, the Vice Chairman shall automatically hold that office until the end of the term. If the vacancy is in the office of Vice Chairman, the representative who is first in the order of precedence shall automatically become Vice Chairman for the rest of the term.

Article 15. The function of representing the Council is vested by right of office in its presiding officer, who shall exercise it within the powers granted him by the Statutes and these Regulations, and also, whenever the Council so decides, in any other instance in which it is necessary.

Article 16. In exceptional cases, the Council may decide that a member other than the Chairman shall represent it.

Article 17. The duties of the Chairman, in addition to those conferred upon him by express provision of the Statutes or of these Regulations are:

a. To comply with and give effect to the pertinent provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Statutes of the Council, and these Regulations;
b. To convoke and preside over Council meetings;
c. To convoke and preside over meetings of the Executive Committee;

d. To appoint the members of the special committees of the Council;
e. To require, when necessary, that the representatives attend the meetings regularly;
f. To ask the Council to rule on the advisability of reorganizing any committee, if the latter has difficulty in performing its duties; and
g. To sign the official correspondence of the Council.

Article 18. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman, with the same powers and duties. In the temporary absence of both, the Chair shall be temporarily occupied by the representative of the Council upon whom the duty devolves, in accordance with the order of precedence.

Chapter IV

council meetings

Article 19. The Council shall hold a special annual meeting, regular meetings, and special meetings.

Article 20. An absolute majority of the representatives constitutes a quorum.

Article 21. The Council meetings are public, but any representative may request that a meeting go into executive session. In that case, the Chair shall rule that it is in executive session to hear the reasons of the proponent, and the Council shall decide whether the meeting shall continue as such.

Chapter V

regular meetings

Article 22. The Council shall hold regular meetings:

a. When the Chairman or the Executive Committee of the Council deems it advisable;
b. When any of the Council committees requests the Chairman to call one; and
c. When any member state so requests.

Article 23. The Chairman of the Council shall prepare the order of business for the regular meetings, which shall be sent to the representatives at least three working days in advance. Any delegation may request the inclusion of a topic in the order of business of any meeting, and such request should be made in writing, sufficiently in advance for its inclusion.

Article 24. In case of extreme urgency, the Chairman of the Council may reduce the period referred to in Article 23; but in any event, when convoking the Council, he shall include the order of business.

Article 25. If it should be necessary to postpone a regular meeting, the Chairman shall set a new date therefor, and shall so inform the representatives.

Chapter VI

special meetings

Article 26. The Council shall hold special meetings when the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Council of the Organization so decides. In special circumstances, the importance of which so justifies, and at the request of one or more governments, the Council may, by an absolute majority vote, call special meetings. Such meetings may be held with the attendance of ministers of the economic or social branches of government, pursuant to the wishes of the governments, expressed through the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Organization.

Article 27. In order to give preferential consideration to the results obtained through the programs of economic development, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall periodically hold special meetings attended by the ministers of finance or economy, pursuant to the wishes of the governments expressed through the Council of the Organization.

Chapter VII

special annual meeting

Article 28. At the special annual meeting the Council shall devote itself mainly to the following tasks:

a. Election of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council for the following year;
b. Decision as to the membership of the standing committees of the Council for the following year, pursuant to Article 27 of the Statutes;
c. Analysis of the result of the work it has accomplished during the preceding fiscal year and formulation of the conclusions that it considers advisable;
d. Determination of its work program for the ensuing fiscal year;
e. Consideration of those parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union that have to do with the work program agreed upon, and drafting of the observations that

it considers advisable to present to the Council of the Organization of American States;

f. Review and orientation of the activities, and decision as to the programs of technical cooperation of the Organization of American States;

g. Receipt of pledges from the governments for the Program of Technical Cooperation for the year immediately following;

h. Examination of the annual reports and other documents presented by inter-American specialized conferences and specialized organizations dealing with matters within its jurisdiction; and

i. Action on any other matters considered of interest.

ARTICLE 29. The Executive Committee of the Council shall prepare the order of business for the special annual meeting, taking into account its specific purposes, and shall set the period in which it is to be held, The representatives shall be informed of the order of business and the period set for that meeting at least 10 working days before the first session.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 30. The discussions shall be governed by the provisions of these Regulations. In cases not provided for, the Council shall decide upon the procedure to be followed.

ARTICLE 31. If a matter not included on the order of business is brought before the Council for consideration, the Council shall immediately decide whether to authorize the discussion thereof; but at the request of any representative the decision on this matter shall be postponed until a later meeting.

ARTICLE 32. The decisions of the Council shall take the form of resolutions, unless the Council should decide, in advance, that such formality is not necessary. In the latter case the decision or decisions approved shall be included in the minutes.

ARTICLE 33. A motion or proposal may be withdrawn before voting is begun by the Council. Any representative shall have the right to present again a motion that has been withdrawn.

ARTICLE 34. The Chairman shall grant recognition in the order in which it is requested. No representative may speak until he has been recognized.

ARTICLE 35. The Chairman shall call to order any representative whose remarks depart from the subject under discussion.

ARTICLE 36. In the course of a discussion, the Chairman may announce that the list of speakers is closed, adding thereto those representatives who at that moment request recognition. Once the list is closed, only by exception shall he recognize any representative who requests it, and only to reply to any later remarks that require an answer.

ARTICLE 37. In the course of a discussion, any representative may raise a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the Chairman. Any decision of the Chair on a point of order may be appealed, and the appeal shall be put to a vote at once.

ARTICLE 38. Any representative may make a motion to postpone the discussion. Only two representatives may speak briefly: one in favor of and the other against the motion, which shall be put to a vote immediately.

ARTICLE 39. Any representative may move that the discussion be closed, and the motion shall be put to a vote immediately. If approved, only those speakers registered prior to the motion may have the floor.

ARTICLE 40. Motions of procedure—recess or adjournment of the meeting and postponement or closing of the discussion—shall take precedence, in the order mentioned, over any other motions or proposals.

CHAPTER IX

VOTING

ARTICLE 41. Each member of the Council has the right to one vote.

ARTICLE 42. Decisions of the Council shall be taken by the vote of an absolute majority of its members, except in the cases referred to in Article 43 of these Regulations.

ARTICLE 43. When it is a matter of decisions adopted by virtue of Articles 21.e and 43 of the Statutes, the approval of two thirds of the members of the Council shall be required.

ARTICLE 44. Voting shall be by show of hands, but any representative may request a roll call. In such instance, the representative who is to cast the first vote shall be chosen by lot; he shall begin the voting and it shall be continued according to the order of precedence of the delegations.

ARTICLE 45. Except for the motions of order and of procedure mentioned in Articles 37, 38, 39, and 40 of these Regulations, no motion or proposal may be considered unless it has been seconded.

ARTICLE 46. When an amendment to the text of a proposal is presented, the amendment shall be voted upon first. If several amendments are presented, that which differs most widely in substance from the original proposal shall be voted upon first, and then the other amendments in like order. Immediately thereafter, the proposal as modified shall be put to a vote. A proposal that would totally replace the original or that is not directly related to it shall not be considered as an amendment.

ARTICLE 47. Any representative may request that a proposal be voted upon by parts. The texts of the parts that have been approved shall then be voted upon as a whole.

ARTICLE 48. Once voting has begun, no representative may interrupt it.

ARTICLE 49. Any representative has the right to explain his vote, but he may not do so before the voting is over.

CHAPTER X

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 50. The Council shall have an Executive Committee, which shall be a continuing committee, composed exclusively of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the standing committees, and one member designated by the Council.

ARTICLE 51. The election of the member of the Executive Committee whom the Council shall designate pursuant to Article 50 of these Regulations shall take place at the first regular meeting held after the standing committees have elected their respective chairmen and rapporteurs. Such election shall follow the procedure set forth in Articles 10 and 11 of these Regulations.

ARTICLE 52. The Chairman of the Council shall preside over the Executive Committee. Should he be unable to do so, the Vice Chairman shall replace him, and in the latter's absence, the representative on the Executive Committee first in order of precedence shall preside. The Vice Chairman of the Council shall be the rapporteur of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 53. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be:

a. To coordinate and orient the work of the Council committees;
b. To submit to the respective committees for consideration and study any new matters that arise, giving due account thereof to the Council;
c. To present to the committees for study and report, while the Council is in recess, any matter coming within their respective competence;
d. To prepare the order of business for the special annual meeting of the Council, and set the dates for it to meet; and
e. To propose to the Chairman that regular meetings be called.

ARTICLE 54. The provisions of Articles 62, 64, 67, 68, and 69 shall apply to the Executive Committee.

CHAPTER XI

STANDING COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 55. The work of the Council shall be distributed among the standing committees through which all economic and social matters coming within the competence of the Council shall be considered on a continuing basis.

ARTICLE 56. The standing committees are responsible for the work bearing upon the policy of inter-American economic and social cooperation. They shall give preferential attention to the following activities:

a. Keeping up to date the most complete information possible on the matters in which they specialize;
b. Doing the research that they consider appropriate or that is entrusted to them by the Council;
c. Making systematic analyses of the economic and social phenomena and trends within and without the Americas when such phenomena and trends may have effects on the Americas, and presenting to the Council the respective studies thereon with such observations and recommendations as they consider advisable; and
d. Proposing to the Council the encouragement of any and all measures that will tend to bring about a greater economic and social well-being in the American countries.

ARTICLE 57. The standing committees shall have at least seven regular members.

CHAPTER XII

SPECIAL COMMITTEES[4]

ARTICLE 58. The Council shall establish, for the consideration of matters coming within its com

[4] Resolution 32/56 approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the meeting of November 15, 1956, provides in paragraph 1: "The existing *ad hoc* committees are included among the special committees referred to in the Regulations of the Council approved September 28, 1956."

petence, such special committees as are decided upon by the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Council of the Organization, and it may establish, on its own initiative, committees of any nature that it considers necessary, in which case it shall define their purpose and duration.

Article 59. The Council may also establish, in agreement with the Council of the Organization, special committees to deal with matters coming within its sphere of action when the inter-American specialized conferences so recommend.

Article 60. The committees that are established by inter-American specialized conferences in the field of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council may be attached to the Council for purposes of the coordination provided for in Article 64.b of the Charter of the Organization. The responsibilities, duties, and membership of such committees shall be those determined by the respective inter-American specialized conference and approved by the Council of the Organization in consultation with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Article 61. In cases not included in the respective special organization plan approved by the Council of the Organization of American States, the provisions of these Regulations shall be applied to the special committees created pursuant to Article 60.

Chapter XIII

Provisions Applicable to Standing and to Special Committees

Article 62. At committee meetings, the presence of an absolute majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and decisions shall be taken by the majority vote of the members present.

Article 63. The members of the Council who are not members of standing and special committees may request the Chairman of the Council to appoint them to a given committee, to participate with voice and vote in the discussion of a specific topic. While they are participating in that capacity they shall be considered members for all purposes. Appointment should be requested in writing before consideration of the specific topic is begun.

Article 64. Members of the Council who are not members of a committee have the right to participate with voice but without vote in its discussions.

Article 65. Each of the standing and special committees shall elect every year from among its members, as individuals, a chairman and a rapporteur. Such election shall take place at a meeting that each committee shall hold as soon as possible after the special annual meeting.

Article 66. Should the position of chairman or of rapporteur of a standing or special committee be vacant, a new election shall be held. In the temporary absence of the chairman, the rapporteur shall preside. In the temporary absence of the rapporteur, the committee shall apoint a representative to replace him temporarily.

Article 67. Committee meetings shall be governed by the procedures set forth in Articles 21, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 of these Regulations.

Article 68. Reports, recommendations, and draft resolutions approved by the committees shall be presented to the Council by their respective rapporteurs, and may not be submitted to the governments or any government agency except through the Council. Any member of a committee has the right to request that a minority opinion be included in a report. The committees shall submit to the Council reports on their work when they think it necessary or when the Council so decides.

Article 69. In order to obtain the data and information needed in the course of their normal activities, the committees may address the governments or government agencies, following the procedures indicated by their respective representatives on the Council.

Article 70. In addition to the functions assigned to standing and special committees, they shall be entrusted with all matters connected with the organization of conferences and meetings in their respective fields of activity. Among such matters are the recommendation of the seat and the date, the preparation or study of the proposed agenda and the working documents, and the drafting of a list of observers that the Council might invite.

Article 71. A committee may not divide into subcommittees, but to facilitate the study of some specific aspect of its work it may appoint from among its members a working group of three, the duration of which shall end when the respective report is submitted.[5]

[5] Resolution 32/56, approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the meeting of November 15, 1956, provides in paragraph 2: "The Subcommittee of the Special Committee on Coffee, created in compliance with Resolution 34/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, will not be affected by the provisions of Article 71 of the Regulations of the Council, approved September 28, 1956, and therefore will continue the work entrusted to it and be dissolved at the termination thereof."

Chapter XIV

CONSULTATION PROCEDURE

Article 72. If the economy of an American state is affected by serious conditions that cannot be satisfactorily remedied by its own unaided efforts, such state may place its economic problems before the Council, to seek through consultation the most appropriate solution for such problems.

Article 73. Any government wishing to utilize the consultation procedure referred to in Article 72 of these Regulations shall address the Chairman of the Council, through its representative, who will state in writing, in as much detail and as concretely as possible, the situation that it is submitting for consultation.

Article 74. The Chairman of the Council shall immediately inform the governments, through their representatives on the Council, of the request received, and he shall proceed to convoke the Council in order to decide the form the consultation shall take. In every instance the governments of the member states having a special interest in the consultation shall be heard.

Chapter XV

COOPERATIVE RELATIONS

Article 75. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in agreement with the Council of the Organization, may establish and maintain cooperative relations with the corresponding organs of the United Nations, and with national and international agencies and nongovernmental national and international organizations that function within its sphere of action.

Article 76. The Council's cooperative relations with official agencies shall have as their purpose the prevention of duplication of effort and the establishment of appropriate cooperation. These relations shall be maintained chiefly through the secretariat, under the supervision of the Council.

Article 77. Whenever necessary, such relations shall be defined by written instruments that shall be called "cooperative agreements".

Article 78. Cooperative relations may include the following activities, among others:

a. Exchange of minutes and resolutions;
b. Exchange of studies and documents;
c. Exchange of information on work undertaken or to be undertaken and on projects of mutual interest;
d. Execution of studies and research either jointly or by one of the parties at the request of the other;
e. Reciprocal presentation, in the form of suggestions, of topics to be included on the agenda of conferences or meetings held by the parties; and
f. Cooperation in preparations for conferences or meetings held by the parties.

Article 79. The Council may invite official agencies to send observers to its special meetings and to the inter-American specialized conferences for whose organization it is responsible.

Article 80. The cooperative relations established by the Council, pursuant to Article 75 of these Regulations, with nongovernmental national and international organizations that function within its sphere of action and that enjoy recognized international standing shall be governed by the provisions of Articles 76, 77, and 78 of these Regulations, to the extent that the Council considers it advisable in view of the nature and objectives of such organizations.

Chapter XVI

SECRETARIAT

Article 81. Pursuant to Articles 40 and 41, respectively, of the Statutes, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union shall be the secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and its Director shall be the Executive Secretary of the Council.

Article 82. The secretariat shall provide secretaries for the Council and its committees.

Article 83. The duties of the Executive Secretary shall be:

a. To attend the meetings of the Council;
b. To submit to the Council and its committees any matter that in his judgment deserves consideration;
c. To provide the Council and its committees with the technical advice that they require, and to keep them informed as to the status of the work entrusted to the secretariat; and
d. To maintain, in accordance with the directives of the Council, cooperative relations with the agencies and organizations that the Council designates, and to sign the cooperative agreements that are entered into pursuant to Articles 77 and 80 of these Regulations.

Article 84. The duties of the Secretary of the Council shall be:

a. To organize, direct, and coordinate the

work of the committee secretaries, and also the work of the interpreters, translators, typists, and other staff members of the secretariat;

b. To attend to the correspondence of the Council, and maintain and be custodian of its archives;

c. To prepare, or have prepared under his direction and responsibility, the minutes of Council meetings, and to distribute them in due course;

d. To prepare the order of business for Council meetings, as instructed by the Chairman; and

e. To prepare and distribute in due course the periodic calendars of Council and committee meetings.

Article 85. The duties of committee secretaries shall be:

a. To prepare or have prepared summary minutes of the meetings and to distribute them in due course;

b. To prepare the order of business, as instructed by the committee chairmen; and

c. To provide the documents and studies needed by the committees.

Chapter XVII

COUNCIL MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS

Article 86. The minutes of the plenary meetings of the Council shall be presented in summary form, and therein the basic points brought out in the discussions shall be summarized and the conclusions reached shall be noted. For the preparation of these summary minutes the recordings of the meetings shall be used. The recordings shall be kept for two years.

Article 87. During a meeting of the Council any representative may request that a specific opinion he has expressed be included in the minutes of that meeting, and he may also request that any statement of his be added as an appendix to the summary minutes thereof.

Article 88. At the express request of a representative, made at the opening of a meeting, and with the approval of a majority of the Council, verbatim minutes shall be taken.

Article 89. The committee minutes shall also be kept in summary form, on the basis of notes taken on the points discussed and the conclusions reached. In special instances, at the start of the meeting, at the express request of a representative and with the approval of a majority of the committee, the summary minutes may be made on the basis of recordings.

Article 90. During a committee meeting, any representative may request that a specific opinion he has expressed at the meeting be included in the minutes.

Article 91. When the Council or a committee goes into executive session no minutes or summary minutes shall be taken; the secretariat should, however, record the names of the representatives present at such meetings and the decisions taken thereat.

Article 92. The minutes of the Council shall be issued first in provisional form. Within seven working days, counting from the date of distribution, the representatives may request, in writing, changes therein. Before being issued in final form, the minutes shall be approved by the Council.

Article 93. The summary minutes of committee meetings shall first be issued in provisional form; if within three working days, counting from the date of distribution, no observations have been received, the summary minutes shall be considered final. If there should be observations, the summary minutes shall be submitted for approval at a later meeting.

Article 94. The minutes and other Council documents shall be considered public documents, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary.

Article 95. All documents of the Council and its committees, even when they are not public documents, shall be distributed to the representatives.

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS

Article 96. These Regulations may be amended by the Council, after a report thereon by the Executive Committee.

Work Program for 1957–1958.—On August 9, 1956, the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council presented to that body a draft work program for the fiscal year 1957–58. The draft program was referred, for study, to a working group, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, and the United States.

At the meeting of October 18, the working group reported to the Council that it had

made a careful study of the draft program and proposed certain changes.[6]

The Council discussed the proposed work program in great detail at the following meeting on October 19, and after agreement had been reached on the various points to be included in the program, adopted Resolution 30/56, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

Article 21.d of the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council states that the Council shall determine its work program for the ensuing fiscal year at its special annual meeting; and

The aforesaid work program must be made known to the Council of the Organization of American States so that it may be considered for the purposes set forth in Article 42 of the above-mentioned Statutes,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the work program for the fiscal year 1957–1958, as it appears in document ES-RAE-4/56.

2. To transmit the aforesaid work program to the Council of the Organization of American States, subject to the subsequent presentation thereto of any pertinent observations with respect to those parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union that relate to the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for the aforesaid fiscal year.

The main topics of the work program are printed below.

ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

1. General economic development
   - 1.1 External financing
   - 1.2 Productivity
   - 1.3 Programming technique
2. Foreign trade
   - 2.1 Promotion
   - 2.2 Markets for basic products
   - 2.3 Agricultural surpluses
   - 2.4 Terms of trade
3. Maritime transportation
   - 3.1 Transportation facilities in time of emergency
   - 3.2 Study of inter-American maritime freight and insurance rates
4. Inter-American travel
   - 4.1 Inter-American Travel Congresses
5. Pan American Highway System
   - 5.1 Pan American Highway Congresses

Regular Secretariat Services

6. Basic products
7. Statistics on international trade
8. Uniform maritime statistics
9. Promotion of research on national income
10. Current information and economic bulletin
11. Publicity
12. Tourist travel
    - 12.1 Publication of pamphlets for the promotion of inter-American tourist travel
    - 12.2 Technical advisory, information, and liaison services in the field of tourist travel
13. Activities as permanent secretariat of Congresses
    - 13.1 Inter-American Travel Congresses
    - 13.2 Pan American Highway Congresses

Matters to be carried out if circumstances warrant

14. Regional coordination of resources
15. Programming of economic development
16. Basic products
17. Port and harbor system
18. Recommendations and proposals of Congresses
    - 18.1 Inter-American Travel Congresses
    - 18.2 Pan American Highway Congresses

ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

19. Seminars and meetings of experts
    - 19.1 Regional seminars on social affairs
    - 19.2 Meetings of experts and seminars in the social field

Regular Secretariat Services

20. Research, studies, and reports
    - 20.1 Housing and planning
    - 20.2 Cooperatives
    - 20.3 Social work
    - 20.4 Labor, migration, and social security
    - 20.5 General
21. Pilot projects for rural development
22. Technical consultation and information services
23. Periodical bulletins
24. Inter-American Housing Center
25. Meeting of experts on industrial safety and accident prevention

[6] Document ES-RAE-3/56, Rev. 1 (Spanish), Pan American Union, October 18, 1956.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

26. Program of Technical Cooperation
27. Technical services in the field of public administration
28. Evaluation of facilities for technical assistance available in the Americas
29. Technical assistance services directly performed by agencies of the Organization of American States

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION. *New Bases for the Program.*—In accordance with an I-A Ecosoc decision of July 2, 1956,[7] the Committee on Technical Cooperation undertook a study of the observations of the governments and the cooperating agencies regarding the proposed new bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

At the meeting of September 20, the committee presented to I-A Ecosoc a report and a draft resolution containing a revised version of the proposed bases. The committee reported that the observations of the governments and the cooperating agencies had been taken into account in preparing the new text.

The draft resolution was discussed at the meetings of September 20, 27, and 28, and on the last date I-A Ecosoc approved it as follows (Resolution 29/56):

BASES FOR THE PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by Article 64 of the Charter of the Organization, and in conformity with the basic resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended, creating the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States, has, since 1951, approved annual programs composed of specific projects that have been carried out by agencies of the inter-American system invited by the Council to participate in this Program; and

It is desirable that a new resolution be adopted for the Program of Technical Cooperation since, subsequent to the adoption of the basic resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended, the following has occurred:

a. The policy with respect to the nature of the Program was determined subsequent to the adoption of the resolution of April 10, 1950, as the result of a proposal made by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and approved in principle by the Council in its resolution of October 5, 1950, envisaging technical cooperation activities of an educational nature, offered on a multilateral basis to benefit all the American states.
b. Subsequent to the adoption of the aforementioned basic resolution, the Council found it necessary to approve other resolutions in connection with the execution of the Program, which should be incorporated into a new basic resolution on the Program.
c. The Tenth Inter-American Conference and the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions dealing with the status of the Program and its nature, organization, and financing, which should also be incorporated into a new basic resolution on the Program.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To adopt the following Bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States, reserving to itself full authority over all aspects of the Program.

PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

1. The Program of Technical Cooperation has as its purpose the encouragement and promotion of such activities as will most fully and effectively aid in the economic and social development of the member states of the Organization of American States, for the greatest possible good of all.

DURATION OF THE PROGRAM

2. The Program is a continuing activity of the Organization of American States.

NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

3. The Program is essentially of an educational nature and should pay particular attention to technical training on the higher levels.

[7] For background on the matter *see* Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 203–204.

Technical Cooperation Board

4. There shall be a Technical Cooperation Board, composed of representatives of the Pan American Union and such inter-American specialized organizations and other American agencies as the Council invites to participate in the Program. The Organizations represented on the Board shall be called cooperating agencies.

5. The Board, whose seat shall be at the Pan American Union, shall meet at least once a year.

6. The Board shall meet upon convocation by the Executive Director, on his own initiative, at the suggestion of the Council, or at the request of any one of the cooperating agencies.

7. Any member of the Council may attend the meetings of the Board as an observer.

8. When the Committee on Technical Cooperation deems it desirable, it will assign one of its members to attend the meetings of the Board as an observer.

9. The Board shall have the following duties and functions:

a. To study and submit to the Council, in such form as the latter requests, the projects prepared at the instance of the cooperating agencies;

b. To study the projects presented by the governments through their respective representatives on the Council and to submit to the latter an opinion with respect to each;

c. To present to the Council, on the date and in the form determined by that body, and for consideration at its special annual meeting, a complete proposed program for the ensuing calendar year, and the budget therefor;

d. To adopt the necessary measures for carrying out the annual program approved by the Council and establish appropriate administrative procedures and standards for this purpose; and

e. To take the necessary measures for promoting cooperation by other organizations carrying out technical cooperation activities in behalf of the member states, for the purpose of facilitating the achievement of the objectives of the Program in conformity with the general standards established by the Council.

10. The Technical Cooperation Board shall be responsible to the Council for carrying out its duties and functions.

Cooperating Agencies

11. The cooperating agencies, individually, shall be in charge of the operation of the projects entrusted to them by the Council. Each agency shall be responsible, within the framework of the standards established by the Council, for the development of the projects that it agrees to carry out.

12. The cooperating agencies may negotiate administrative agreements with the governments of the countries in which Program projects are being carried out.

13. In consultation with the Executive Director, the cooperating agencies may negotiate cooperative agreements with other organizations for the development of specific technical activities that will be of help in the operation of Program projects.

Executive Director

14. The Program of Technical Cooperation shall have an Executive Director, for whose appointment and removal the Secretary General of the Organization of American States shall be responsible.

15. The Executive Director shall be responsible to the Council for carrying out the directives set forth in this resolution and in any others subsequently issued by the Council.

16. The Office of the Executive Director shall not form part of the Pan American Union, but for the purpose of making administrative procedures uniform, the administrative standards and regulations of the Pan American Union shall be applied at the discretion of the Secretary General. The Office of the Executive Director shall be the secretariat of the Technical Cooperation Board.

17. The following shall be the duties and functions of the Executive Director, in addition to such others as are assigned to him in this resolution:

a. To prepare the agenda for, and to convoke and preside over, meetings of the Technical Cooperation Board;

b. In cases of special need, with the prior authorization of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, to convoke meetings of the Board in any place in an American country, away from the seat;

c. To keep constant watch over the Program and take such steps as are required to make certain that the policy and standards established by the Council are carried out;

d. To assure compliance with the rules and

procedures of the Technical Cooperation Board;

e. To authorize allocations to the cooperating agencies from the Technical Cooperation Fund referred to in paragraph 18 of this resolution, within the total amount approved for each project;

f. When the Executive Director, in carrying out his duties, deems it advisable to consult with the government of a member state, he shall do so in accordance with the procedures indicated by that government's representative on the Council;

g. To present to the Board his recommendations on projects submitted by the cooperating agencies to it for study;

h. To present to the Council periodic reports on the operation of the Program, its financial status in general, and the activities of the Technical Cooperation Board;

i. To accept on behalf of the Program voluntary contributions from other sources for specific purposes that are in accord with the policy established by the Council for the Program;

j. To have an annual audit made of all funds received and disbursed by the Program and submit reports thereon to the Council. These audits shall be made, as far as possible, in accordance with the procedures followed by the Pan American Union;

k. To carry out an information campaign on the activities of the Program, utilizing for the purpose such publicity media as are provided by the cooperating agencies and the governments of the member states, as well as any other direct methods that are necessary;

l. In consultation with the Committee on Technical Cooperation, to conclude administrative agreements of a general nature on behalf of the Program, for purposes of cooperation and exchange with other programs and to prevent duplication of activities in the aforesaid programs and the program of the Organization of American States; and

m. To suggest to the Secretary General appointments to the staff of the Office of the Executive Director.

Financing

18. The Program is dependent upon the contributions of the member states for its financing. The member states shall therefore be requested to make an annual contribution of sufficient funds to cover its cost. In addition, the Program may utilize contributions from other sources, both public and private, provided that the use of such funds is compatible with the policy and standards established for the Program by the Council. All available funds for the operation of the Program shall make up the Technical Cooperation Fund, which shall be composed of the following accounts: Special Account for Technical Cooperation, Contributions of Host Countries, and Other Contributions.

19. The contributions of the governments to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall consist of:

a. Cash or tangible services and materials contributed voluntarily for the execution of the Program, without restriction as to their use; and

b. Additional cash or tangible services and materials contributed to defray the local cost of a Program project.

20. In case of need, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council may request the Council of the Organization of American States to authorize the Pan American Union to advance funds to the Program. Such advances shall be charged against the contributions pledged by the governments of the member states to the Special Account for Technical Cooperation.

Technical Cooperation Fund

21. The Technical Cooperation Fund shall be governed by the following rules:

a. In estimating the annual cost of the Program and the pledges of the member states for defraying its expenses, a single currency shall be utilized for purposes of comparison and accounting.

b. The contributions made by the governments of the member states, in accordance with Article 19.a, to defray the cost of the Program shall be deposited in the Special Account for Technical Cooperation, the custodian of which shall be the Treasurer of the Pan American Union.

c. Cash contributions to the Special Account for Technical Cooperation may be made in dollars or in other American currencies.

d. Dollar contributions to the Special Account for Technical Cooperation shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Contributions in other currencies may be deposited in a bank of the contributing country, to the account

of the Treasurer of the Pan American Union.

e. Funds allocated by the Executive Director to the cooperating agencies shall be utilized solely to defray the cost of Program projects and to pay such over-all administrative expenses as are approved by the Council.

f. Contributions made by the governments of the member states in accordance with Article 19.b shall be credited to the Contributions of Host Countries account; the sum that is to be credited shall be determined in each instance by an agreement between the contributing government and the cooperating agency concerned.

g. For each project, the cooperating agency concerned shall keep accounts showing the use of the funds contributed by the host country and submit to the competent officials of the aforesaid country and to the Executive Director of the Program such reports as they request.

h. When the contributing country has not established a proper procedure for the auditing of the aforesaid accounts, the Executive Director shall make the necessary arrangements for providing the contributing country with an audit of the funds contributed by it to the project in question.

i. Contributions other than those mentioned in Article 19 shall be credited to the Other Contributions account, the custodian of which shall also be the Treasurer of the Pan American Union.

j. The Executive Director shall provide the agency or agencies that have contributed to the Other Contributions account with a report on the use of their respective contributions.

Working Capital Fund

22. To ensure the effective operation of the Program, a Working Capital Fund shall be established, the amount thereof to be fixed by the Council in accordance with the financial needs and possibilities of the Program.

General Standards

23. The Program shall be prepared and carried out in accordance with the following standards:

a. The Council shall give priority to activities:

(1) That benefit all, or the majority of, t member states;

(2) That are essentially of an educatio nature;

(3) That give impetus to the establi ment or improvement of technic education facilities at the higher leve and

(4) That can be carried out through c ters of higher education and other su able institutions and agencies n existing in the member states.

b. In the selection of projects, the followi shall also be taken into consideration:

(1) The number of governments that press an interest therein;

(2) Their contribution to the process economic development;

(3) The effect they have upon increasi production and per capita prod tivity;

(4) The ability of the governments to ta advantage of the benefits offered b project;

(5) The facility with which a project w fit into the regular program of the operating agency providing the tec nical cooperation;

(6) The experience that the cooperati agency providing the technical coop ation has had in the particular fie and

(7) The nature and results of other simi activities.

c. Upon receiving authorization from t Council to start an activity, the Techni Cooperation Board shall select the site the project, taking into account the f lowing:

(1) The interest expressed by the gover ments in furnishing the site of the pr ect and the facilities offered by the

(2) The technical advantages offered the possible sites; and

(3) The desirability of maintaining acti ties in as many countries as possib

d. When an activity of the Program is one direct technical cooperation that will be benefit to a single country, that count should, as a general rule, assume the ma part of its cost and defray such expenses can be paid in the national currency of t country in question.

e. The cooperating agencies may propose t

inclusion in the Program only such activities as come within the scope of their particular special fields or competence. When projects proposed by the member states are in fields outside the technical competence of the cooperating agencies, the Pan American Union shall be responsible for presenting to the Technical Cooperation Board proposals as to the manner in which such activities can be carried out and the agency to which they may be entrusted.

f. The staff members appointed by the cooperating agencies to carry out the activities of the Program shall be selected on the basis of their qualifications. The staff members of the Program shall at all times conduct themselves in accordance with the standards of conduct that are applicable to employees of the Organization of American States.

g. The Technical Cooperation Board shall prepare common administrative rules and procedures for all projects. In cases not provided for, the current regulations used by the cooperating agency for the execution of its regular program shall be applied.

h. As a general policy, when each project is adopted, it shall be set up for a specific period long enough to allow for giving impetus to the establishment or improvement of technical education facilities.

i. When the Council feels that the purposes of a project have not been achieved in the period originally assigned to it, the Council may continue it for an additional period.

j. No project should be permanent. However, if it is felt that the activities of a project should be continued for an indefinite period, other means of financing it will be sought and the Council may authorize the continuation of the project for a transition period, during which the contribution of the Program shall be gradually lessened.

24. This resolution shall replace the Council resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended; the resolution of October 5, 1950; Resolutions I, II, III, and IV of December 12, 1950; the resolution of May 3, 1951; the resolution of June 28, 1951;[8] and any other resolutions of the Council in conflict with this resolution.

[8] These resolutions are published, respectively, in *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 261–67; Vol. II, No. 4, pp. 349–50; Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 167–68; Vol. III, No. 3, p. 233; and Vol. III, No. 3, p. 240.

25. The present resolution shall become effective on the date of its approval.

TEMPORARY PROVISION

Until such time as the Secretary General of the Organization of American States appoints the Executive Director of the Program of Technical Cooperation, within the terms of this resolution, the Secretary General shall preside over the Technical Cooperation Board, and the Division of Technical Cooperation of the Pan American Union shall serve as the executive secretariat of the Board.

Appointment of Executive Director.—In accordance with paragraph 14 of the foregoing resolution, the Secretary General of the OAS appointed Dr. João Gonçalves de Souza, of Brazil, to the newly created post of Executive Director of the Program of Technical Cooperation. Dr. Souza assumed his duties on November 26, 1956.

The Executive Director is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil and holds a degree in Rural Sociology from the University of Wisconsin. He has had a great deal of administrative and technical experience in his own country, as well as abroad, having served as technical assistant to the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil and represented his country in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. He has also lent his services as an expert in agricultural matters to the Agricultural Committee of the International Labor Office, in Geneva.

Budget for 1957 Program.—At the meeting of October 23, 1956, the Committee on Technical Cooperation of I-A Ecosoc submitted a report[9] to that Council on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS for the calendar year 1957. The report is printed below.

1. The Committee on Technical Cooperation has made a detailed study of the report of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance

[9] Document ES-T-i-7/56, Rev. 1 (Spanish), Pan American Union, October 18, 1956.

regarding the Technical Cooperation Program for 1957 (Document CCTA R6/56). The committee studied the activities proposed for each project as well as the respective budgets, having in some cases requested the presence of representatives of the cooperating agencies, who gave the committee information and explanations.

2. Owing to special circumstances relative to certain offers made for the 1956 Program, it was necessary to reduce the budgets of the projects to 84.1 per cent of the total originally approved by the Council, and, at the same time, to request the Council of the OAS to authorize an advance from the Working Capital Fund of the Pan American Union.[10] The fiscal situation of the Program recently improved, which will make it possible, before the end of the current year, to repay the amount used of the advance obtained and, perhaps, to show a surplus.

3. In the above-mentioned report, the Coordinating Committee proposed the continuation of six projects during 1957. On December 31, 1956, Project 32 will complete the activities approved by the Council and, since there is no permanent staff, termination expenses will not be incurred, in this case.

4. The projects whose continuation the Coordinating Committee proposed and the budgets which were proposed are:

Project	*Budget*
No. 10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics	$ 171,126
No. 22, Inter-American Housing Center	231,142
No. 26, Inter-American Rural Normal School	203,419
No. 29, Pan American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources	164,222
No. 39, Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life	508,970
No. 77, Pan American Aftosa Center	298,410
Administrative expenses:	
Pan American Union	19,760
Technical Cooperation Board	62,325
Total	$1,659,374

5. The committee reviewed the fiscal situation of the Program in detailed form and drew up an estimate of the funds available in 1957. In accordance with these estimates it is anticipated th the sum of $1,437,829 will be available in 19 This estimation is based on the amounts pled for 1956, as well as on the experience of rec years with respect to the dates on which the g ernments deposited their contributions. Althou the pledges of the governments are apparen more than the amount indicated above, it sho be kept in mind that certain monies cannot be u in their entirety owing to the lack of activities the Program in the contributing country. It sho also be borne in mind that other reductions res from the difference between the official excha rate at which the pledges are listed and the act purchasing power of the currencies in questi

6. At this time it does not appear likely th the income in 1957 will exceed the estimates of Secretariat, which in usable monies would amo only to $1,437,829.

7. The projects which the committee belie should be included in the Program for 1957 are same six projects proposed by CCTA.

8. However, if it is intended to continue oper ing these projects at the level proposed by C with a budget of $1,659,374 there would be a defi of $221,545.

9. For this reason the committee believes th a reduction of three per cent in the total budget the six projects is necessary, without this red tion being applied to items which would direc affect training activities. With this reduction t deficit would be $174,227.

10. The committee believes that, by prorati this deficit of $174,227 among the projects, th would still be able to operate at a level super to that of 1956.

11. However, the committee believes that t ideal solution would be to have a total budget $1,612,055, that is, the budget proposed by Cc less the three per cent reduction mentioned abo

12. On these bases the committee proposes th the Council:

a. Approve as a goal for the total budget the Program for 1957 the sum of $1,612,0 which would provide an adequate level operation for the projects.

b. Approve a reduction of $174,227 in the to amount of the individual budgets of the projects; for this purpose the Committ on Technical Cooperation will make careful study of each one, considering each case the points of view of the spons ing agencies. This measure will preclu the recurrence in 1957 of financial diffic ties similar to those which marked 1956

[10] *See* "Advance from the Pan American Union", page 288.

13. For this reduction of the budgets of the projects the committee will follow, as a basic criterion, the elimination of those activities which appear least useful to the member countries and which will affect training activities as little as possible.

14. The Committee on Technical Cooperation will present to the Council, no later than November 30 of this year, its proposals for the reductions which should be made in the budgets of each project.

15. The committee will submit these proposals to the Council with the recommendation that it consider them and, if acceptable, approve them at the first regular meeting held in December 1956.

16. At the outset the reductions approved by the Council shall govern the budgets of the projects, so that the projects will be able to begin operations in 1957 on a firm basis, and so that the necessary fiscal control may be exercised. However, in order to propose any further changes which appear desirable the Committee on Technical Cooperation should be authorized to review the fiscal situation of the Program during the last half of February and May of 1957. At those times the committee will present pertinent recommendations to the Council.

17. The committee recommends that the Council approve, in principle, that the surplus in usable monies carried as of December 31, 1956, should be used to establish, in 1957, the Working Capital Fund of the Program, in accordance with paragraph 22 of Resolution 29/56. However, since it is not now possible to predict the amount of this surplus, the committee also recommends that it be authorized by the Council so that, after making the review of the financial situation of the Program in February 1957 (as indicated in paragraph 16, above), it may propose the definite amount desirable with which to establish the Working Capital Fund, the total amount which should be the goal for that fund, and the rate at which the initial sum should be increased annually to achieve the goal set. Moreover, the committee suggests to the Council that it is desirable that the committee be authorized, at the same time, to propose the basic regulations which should govern the future use of the Working Capital Fund.

18. The committee considered briefly the proposals on extension of the projects presented by the Coordinating Committee, in its report including the original proposals of the projects, and came to the conclusion that, in view of the effect that such extensions would have on the Program and its financial future, it is preferable to suggest that the Council should not, at this time, attempt to reach a decision, principally because there is not sufficient time to study each proposal thoroughly.

19. Under these circumstances, the committee requests that the Council authorize it to conduct the study and present its recommendations, in each case in accordance with the respective paragraphs of Resolution 29/56, which it will do as the necessary work is completed.

20. In view of the foregoing, the committee takes the liberty of recommending to the Council the approval of the draft resolution attached.

After discussion of the above report the Council approved the draft resolution, with some changes, as Resolution 31/56, which reads as follows:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report, dated October 18, 1956, on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the calendar year 1957, submitted by the Committee on Technical Cooperation, and basing its action on the principles established by the Council in Resolution 29/56 of September 28, 1956,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, dated October 18, 1956 (Doc. ES-T-i-7/56, Rev. 1).

2. To approve, under the terms stated in that report and with the reservation that the initial amount of the Working Capital Fund be included in the budget, the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the Calendar Year 1957, as follows: [*see* next page]

3. To instruct the Committee on Technical Cooperation to make the necessary studies and revisions, under the terms of its report, and present its recommendations to the Council.

4. To give the official title "Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the Calendar Year 1957" to the projects, taken as a whole, that are listed in this resolution.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the above resolution, at the meeting of December 20, 1956, the Committee on Technical Cooperation presented a report[11] regarding

[11] Document ES-T-i-8/56, Pan American Union, December 14, 1956.

Project	*Cooperating Agency*	*Budget*
No. 10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics	Inter American Statistical Institute and Pan American Union	$ 165,992
No. 22, Inter-American Housing Center	Pan American Union	224,208
No. 26, Inter-American Rural Normal School	Pan American Union	197,316
No. 29, Pan American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources	Pan American Institute of Geography and History	159,295
No. 39, Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	493,701
No. 77, Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center	Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	289,458
Administrative expenses:		
Pan American Union		19,760
Technical Cooperation Board		62,325
Total		$1,612,055

reductions in the budget of the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1957.

The report stated that since the adoption of Resolution 31/56 new estimates of income available in 1957 had been made. According to these estimates the usable funds for the Program for 1957 would amount to $1,487,171, rather than $1,437,829. As a result, the budget of the Program needed to be reduced only by $124,884. The committee formulated its recommendations on that basis and presented them to the Council in its report, the pertinent paragraphs of which are as follows:

4. When the committee was studying the projects it limited itself to carrying out the instructions of the Council which were that any reductions recommended should have as little effect as possible upon the primary function of the Program, which is training. In the opinion of the committee, this meant that any activities that were an extension of the basic training function should be eliminated, as should certain administrative expenditures that, although they would tend to help a project to make progress during a normal year, could be temporarily suspended in order to make possible the necessary economies in 1957. For example, the committee felt that travel f administrative purposes, including inspecti trips, could be postponed until the following ye The committee also felt that, as a general rule, would be advisable to reduce the supplementa teaching staff, the number of consultants, etc., a limit such staff to the permanent appointe of the various centers. In arriving at its decisi as to how much of a reduction could be made the various projects, the committee took in consideration other supplementary activities su as the advisory services provided to memb states, the publications programs, and the r search work that is carried out in cooperation wi other institutions, the cost of which is met fr Program funds.

5. The committee found that all the projec save one, included an item to cover the cost staff replacement. This is a contingency ite based on estimates made by the cooperating age cies as to the number of employees that are like to resign and will have to be replaced during 19 It is quite possible that the amounts actual needed for these expenses will be less than th indicated in the project budgets. How much needed will depend upon the number of resign tions and the time at which they occur. It possible that in the staffs of some projects the will be no resignations at all and therefore no r placements will be required. The committee b lieves that, instead of including such provisio

items in the budgets of the various projects, it would be preferable to use for this purpose the surplus that it is anticipated will be available at the close of 1956. The sum used would be limited to the total amount shown in the various budgets to cover the cost of staff replacement. This amount would be set up as a Special Fund for Staff Replacement and placed under the control of the Executive Director of the Program. At the express request of a cooperating agency, the Executive Director would make such allotments as are necessary at the time the funds are needed for staff repatriation or installation. Each cooperating agency would have the right to receive the sum approved for such purpose in the budget of the respective project, as shown in the table below. No cooperating agency would have the right to use a larger amount than that shown in the table. The committee feels that this is an appropriate method of handling the matter, as it would enable some economies to be made; at the same time, the use of 1956 funds for this purpose would mitigate the adverse effects of further reductions that would otherwise have to be made in the operational expenses of the projects.

6. There are certain monies that have been deposited in the Special Account for Technical Cooperation that it will be difficult to use because the Program is not carrying out activities in the contributing country and also because they are not in convertible currencies. The committee recommends that when projects are able to use such funds for defraying part of the cost of their activities, such as the expenses of printing, translating, or giving courses within a particular country, the Executive Director be authorized to allot these funds for such use whenever the respective cooperating agencies so request. Projects that are in that position will be able to use such monies as additional funds, which can be added to the reduced budgets recommended herein. The possibility of using such monies should be limited, however, to the amounts provisionally fixed by the Council for the various projects at the time it approved the 1957 Program (Resolution 31/56).

7. Although the committee had, of necessity, to study every item of the budget of each project in order to determine the total reductions that would have to be made, it recommends that the Council approve the reductions for each project on an over-all basis and leave to the technical discretion of the cooperating agencies the decision as to how the reductions to their respective projects should be applied. This would be subject to the condition that, whenver possible, the reductions should be applied to items that do not affect the basic function of training. The Executive Director will keep the Council informed as to changes made in the budgets of the projects in accordance with the plan outlined above.

8. The table below shows the sums recommended by the committee for the 1957 Program. As indicated below, the committee recommends that the 1957 budget of the Program be reduced to $1,484,803. The committee also recommends that the Executive Director be authorized to allot from the 1956 surplus such funds, up to a total of $25,131, as are required to defray the cost of staff repatriation and installation, as the need for them arises in the various projects.

	Budget Approved Provisionally	Budget Now Recommended		
		Project Activities	Staff Replacement Fund	Totals
Project 10	$ 165,992	$ 156,085	$ 4,907	$ 160,992
Project 22	224,208	198,600	12,953	211,553
Project 26	197,316	186,119	3,000	189,119
Project 29	159,295	140,920	771	141,691
Project 39	493,701	451,334	3,500	454,834
Project 77	289,458	269,660	—	269,660
Administrative Expenses:				
Pan American Union	19,760	19,760	—	19,760
Technical Cooperation Board	62,325	62,325	—	62,325
	$1,612,055	$1,484,803	$25,131	$1,509,934

After discussing the above report the Inter-American Economic and Social Council adopted Resolution 35/56, which reads as follows:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report, dated December 14, 1956, on the reduction of the budget of the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1957, presented by the Committee on Technical Cooperation; and

CONSIDERING:

That it is necessary for the budget of the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1957 to be limited to the estimated income, and also that it is desirable for the level of expenditures and the pace of operations approved for the various projects to be maintained without change during the year,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, dated December 14, 1956, and also the budget of the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1957 recommended therein.

2. To authorize the cooperating agencies to make the necessary reductions in accordance with the recommendations made in that report.

3. To authorize the Executive Director of the Program of Technical Cooperation to establish, by utilizing part of the unexpended balance from 1956, a Special Fund for Staff Replacement in the amount of $25,131, which should be used as suggested in paragraph 5 of the report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation approved above.

4. To authorize the Executive Director of the Program of Technical Cooperation to allocate, at the request of the respective cooperating agencies, to the various Program projects additional funds in nonconvertible currencies to defray part of the cost of their activities, on condition that the budgets approved provisionally by the Council in its resolution of October 23, 1956, are not thereby exceeded.

Advance from the Pan American Union.— On September 6, 1956, I-A Ecosoc considered a report[12] of its Committee on Technical Cooperation regarding a deficit in the budget for the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1956. The committee reported that although the budgets of the various projects had been reduced to 84.1 per ce of the amount originally approved by I Ecosoc, the 1956 Program would still inc a deficit of $94,000. The committee, the fore, recommended that the Chairman I-A Ecosoc be authorized to arrange wi the Chairman of the Council of the Orga zation "for a loan in the amount of $94,0 to be made from the Working Capital Fu of the Pan American Union and charged the Special Account for Technical Assi ance." This recommendation was approv by I-A Ecosoc and put into force by mea of Resolution 27/56.

On September 13, the Council of the O ganization received a report[13] from Finance Committee setting forth the abo information. The report also noted th after the loan had been requested t Government of Peru had made a contrib tion to the Program for 1956 in the amou of $14,000, thus reducing the deficit $80,000. The Finance Committee reco mended that the advance be made, a submitted a draft resolution which w adopted unanimously, as follows:

The Council of the Organization of Americ States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Finance Committee on advance from the Working Capital Fund of Pan American Union to cover a deficit in fun for the Program of Technical Cooperation th will occur during the remainder of 1956,

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Secretary General to ma available to the Program of Technical Cooperat from the Working Capital Fund of the Pan Ame can Union a sum not to exceed $80,000.

2. That the total amount utilized is to be paid to the Working Capital Fund by the Progr of Technical Cooperation not later than May 1957.

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN TECHNIC MEETING ON HOUSING AND PLANNING. Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-Ame

[12] Document ES-T-i-6/56 (Spanish), Pan American Union, September 6, 1956.

[13] Document C-i-311 (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, Sept ber 13, 1956.

can Conference noted that "The problem of housing of social interest, in both its urban and rural phases, is one of the most important problems for the Continent" and added that the members of the Organization of American States should undertake "to carry out a joint plan for the solution of so serious and vital a problem, and strengthen, as far as possible, the activities of existing agencies and instruments, in accordance with available resources".

In compliance with this resolution the Inter-American Economic and Social Council convoked the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning.[14] Subsequently, the Council decided that the meeting would be held in Bogotá, Colombia, beginning November 26, 1956, and approved an agenda for it.[15] On September 6, 1956, by means of Resolution 28/56, the Council approved the regulations for the meeting.

In accordance with these preparatory resolutions the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning was held in Bogotá from November 26 to December 7, 1956.

The Meeting was attended by delegations from all the member states of the Organization of American States, observers from international institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental, public and private national institutions concerned with housing and planning, and by specialists in the various aspects of these fields, who were invited by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The Meeting was also attended by Mr. Washington P. Bermúdez, Chairman of I-A Ecosoc, and by Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the OAS.

General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, President of Colombia, presided at the inaugural session, held in the National Capitol on November 27, and delivered the opening address.

[14] *Annals*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 113–14.
[15] *Ibid.*, No. 3, pp. 198–99.

The Government of Colombia named Lieutenant Colonel Alvaro Calderón Rodríguez, General Manager of the Corporación Nacional de Servicios Públicos (an agency of the Colombian Government), to the post of Provisional President of the Meeting; and Dr. René Caballero Madrid, former Director of the Socio-Economic Department of the same agency, as Secretary General.

At the first plenary session, held November 28, the Meeting elected, by acclamation, as its President, Luis Morales Gómez, Chairman of the Colombian delegation.

The Meeting approved, among others, the following resolutions:

I

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

DECLARES:

1. The states that compose the Organization of American States (OAS) recognize and proclaim the right of men to use and enjoy healthful dwellings that are suited to their needs and supplied with the indispensable public and community services in accord with the progress of the period.

2. The solution of the housing problem should not and cannot be dealt with by itself, but should be treated within the framework of an over-all plan, in other words, with an orderly organization of economic, physical, social, and political factors in order to raise the standard of living on the national, regional, and local levels.

3. The housing problem, as regards not only the shortage of new dwellings but also the indispensable improvement of existing ones and the provision of adequate public and community services therefor, is of such magnitude that none of the American nations is able to solve it, or even reduce it to any satisfactory extent, by state action alone; official efforts have to be combined and coordinated with those of private enterprise.

4. The housing problem throughout the Americas has reached a critical state that urgently requires, without further delay, the decided support of governments and peoples for an intensification of the efforts that are being made in every nation and the coordination of all such efforts through the Division of Housing and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, in order to make definite

truly national housing plans, which, based on the experience of previous successes and failures, will most surely lead to an improvement in the living conditions and to the happiness of the peoples of the Americas.

II

GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning,

On the basis of the ideas reflected in the Declaration of Principles approved by this Meeting,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the American states that, in their activity programs specifically dealing with housing, they take into consideration the following points:

a. It is fundamental that the policy of housing of social interest should be in harmony with the general directives arising out of over-all planning.

b. In order to obtain such directives and ensure the continuity and effectiveness of such activities, it is absolutely necessary that a planning organization be in operation and that the pertinent administrative, technical, and legal procedures be adopted.

c. Since over-all planning includes all the plans, classes, and interests of human activity, collective and individual, by providing for the development thereof and making provision for later stages of improvement in human well-being, the planning institution should welcome on its staff, without lessening its requisite and advisable flexibility, representatives of the various schools of thought and specialties that bear upon planning.

d. The technical, legal, and administrative divisions of the planning institution should be composed of personnel who have specialized in the field of their duties and personally possess a common philosophy gained in a coordinated technical, humanistic, and ideological training.

e. The planning institution thus organized should reach its conclusions in accordance with criteria that it will establish for the study and analysis of the particular problems of the nation, although neither the powers and attributes constitutionally and/or legally conferred on any government institutions or organizations that might be part thereof, nor the representative democratic basis of the national au thority, should thereby be infringed upo or limited; and its legal status, its financia resources, and its authority to see that it directives are carried out and effectivel put into practice by the pertinent organ izations should be assured.

f. Without prejudice to the foregoing state ments, during the time spent in the initia study, preparation, and formulation of th over-all planning for the country (a perio to be set by each one, with a time limit tha may not be extended), the immediate ac tion of the governments with respect to policy of housing of social interest shoul necessarily include—taking care not t hinder the realization of long-term housin plans, and acting in accordance with th means available—the points mentioned i the following paragraphs, which, beside being included in long-term housing pro grams, should be also taken into considera tion in emergency plans:

(1) Slum clearance (urban and rural) adopting in addition the necessar measures to prevent slum appearanc and growth;

(2) The improvement and rehabilitatio of unsanitary dwellings built on pri vate property;

(3) The social rehabilitation, and educa tion on housing matters, of indivi uals and families;

(4) Elementary and advanced trainin and lessons on construction, by mean of temporary schools, for individua able to carry out self-help and mutua aid plans;

(5) Encouragement of and aid to produc tion and provision of housing mate rials and equipment;

(6) Aid in the construction of dwelling with respect both to technical ma ters and to specialized personnel;

(7) The promotion of cooperatives housing of social interest, construc tion cooperatives, and savings coop eratives; also the creation of coop erative institutes that will promot such organizations and disseminat information thereon, providing ther with technical, economic, and socia aid;

(8) The construction of dwellings havin public and community services, lo

cated where they may be integrated into their environment;

(9) The granting of credit for the construction of housing of social interest;

(10) The improvement of the standard of living of the impecunious classes, to enable them to meet the obligations of the credit offered them;

(11) Direct or indirect sponsorship of and assistance for the construction of housing that may be rented at rates in proportion to the family incomes of the possible tenants;

(12) Sponsorship of the construction of a greater number of modest dwellings instead of a smaller number of more expensive dwellings;

(13) Provision of the indispensable public and community services to population nuclei, through private enterprise or state action;

(14) Measures to ensure that dwellings are constructed on lots large enough to permit future enlargement as required by the growth of the families, the minimum dimensions and land areas to be set in accordance with its location (urban or rural), the climate, the topography, etc.;

(15) Adoption of the necessary measures to prevent subdivisions and buildings lacking the public and community services indispensable for housing;

(16) The revision, bringing up to date, or promulgation of laws on housing in agricultural, livestock, mining, and industrial areas, adopting in addition the necessary measures for strict compliance therewith;

(17) Establishment of minimum conditions for urban and rural housing; and

(18) The training of sufficient technical specialists in housing and planning, creating for the purpose the necessary postgraduate institutes.

III

Evaluation of Needs and Preparation of Programs for Housing of Social Interest

Whereas:

It is absolutely necessary that objective information be obtained so that the evaluation of the material needs of housing of social interest may be based on an analysis thereof, and as a result adequate programs that will satisfy those needs may be prepared,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

Resolves to recommend:

1. That both the bureaus that compile housing statistics and those that need and make use of such statistics for studying, analyzing, and solving housing problems, coordinate their work, so that the housing statistics will be continuously improved and may be more and more useful to all the bureaus concerned in the fulfillment of their specific objectives.

2. That national institutions, in their studies relating to the evaluation of housing needs, adopt classification systems that will establish differences between the different degrees of unhealthfulness, maintenance, types of construction, etc., that are found, so that such classifications will make it possible to adopt improvement and rehabilitation programs carefully adapted to the various types of housing problems faced.

3. That, in fitting the housing programs into the framework of over-all planning, account should be taken, as a basic guide, of the study of the housing shortage, and especially of the demand for housing, as expressed in the economic status and cultural level of the inhabitants of the region. Thus it is understood that a knowledge of the shortage alone is merely statistical information, not a definitive basis for programming, since the study of the housing market, which is confused with the actual demand for housing, should also guide the action of the various forces devoted to the solution of the problem.

4. That the American states continue working to obtain basic census information in 1960 on the housing situation of their respective peoples. To this end the following information should be obtained:

a. Number of dwellings, by type
b. Structural condition of the dwelling
c. Sanitary conditions and services of all kinds
d. Value of the dwelling
e. Date of construction
f. Construction materials for floors, walls, and roof
g. Number of bedrooms
h. Type of tenure
i. Home equipment (radio, television, refrigerator, etc.)
j. Environmental conditions of the neighborhood (street conditions, schools, parks, business establishments, etc.)

k. Population movements
l. Persons per family
m. Composition of the family by age and sex
n. Persons per dwelling
   (1) Families per dwelling
   (2) Households per dwelling
   (3) Single persons per dwelling
o. Persons per bedroom
p. Income per family
q. Occupation

IV

HOUSING IN COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

WHEREAS:

To ensure the proper integration of housing within community-development programs, consideration should be given to the fact that community services and facilities (schools, civic centers, groceries and other shopping centers) are as important to the life of the people as public services (paving, water, sanitation, etc.) and thus should be an integral part of the installations necessary to provide a full life for any community,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES TO RECOMMEND:

1. That national housing plans include programs for the maintenance and improvement of the existing dwellings.

2. That campaigns for environmental sanitation, urban and rural reclamation, and community organization be considered an essential part of such programs.

3. That all housing construction programs should contain plans for community organization, civic education, and social work.

4. That the inhabitants of housing projects have access to the community services that will enable them to have a normal and well-rounded development, for which purpose such projects should be provided with: a community center, sports clubs, neighborhood councils, cooperatives, etc.

5. That duplication of services—that is, the construction or organization of existing community services as part of the housing project—be avoided.

6. That additional subdivisions be prohibited, at least until provision for and maintenance of the indispensable community services are assured in proportion to the requirements of the community under development.

7. That as far as possible the construction of housing projects that are not organized into housing units, either as new units or as additions existing communities, be avoided.

8. That the development of communities adjacent to industrial centers be included in the corresponding local or regional master plans.

9. That in the case of small communities located near industrial centers, green areas large enough to isolate them properly be provided also their peripheries.

10. That the development of rural planning projects be included in national planning and that they be oriented toward the creation of rural nuclei of an experimental type by means of team work in which all the necessary state organizations participate, in order to include and fulfill effectively all the needs of rural dwellers and transform them into productive members of society.

V

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING OF SOCIAL INTEREST

WHEREAS:

For the effective establishment of a program for the planning and construction of housing of social interest, it is of primary importance that the study of the needs, requirements, and aspirations of the beneficiaries at the different material, economic, and social levels be fully absorbed,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES TO RECOMMEND:

1. That since the systematic education of the individual, the family, and society is indispensable for the success of housing programs, courses designed for the improvement, correct utilization, care and enlargement of housing should be incorporated into the curricula of educational centers of all types.

2. That for this purpose, all educational media and audio-visual techniques should be utilized, such as motion pictures, the radio, the theater, posters, slides, the press, publicity on the subject, etc. Such techniques should be duly adapted to regional conditions.

3. That in the production of the audio-visual materials needed for housing programs, expressions of the popular sentiment contained in folk music and popular art and drama be utilized as bases.

4. That the educational campaign be continued through the various branches of the social and anthropological sciences, directing them toward the ethical and cultural structure of the community, the family and the individual.

5. That official and private housing institutions include on their technical staffs social workers, who will collaborate:

a. In research on the housing needs of a city or region;
b. In the planning of housing programs, by explaining the needs, interests, customs, habits, capabilities, and potentialities of the people involved;
c. In the selection of the future residents;
d. In teaching the families how to appreciate their new homes and how to benefit from them, and by awakening within them a consciousness of being members of the community, in order to improve democratic community life; and
e. In the process of the evaluation of housing and community programs, as a guide for future housing programs.

6. That in the adoption of a national housing policy special attention be given to solutions directed toward slum clearance and rehabilitation, a social-economic phenomenon found in the majority of our large urban conglomerations; this campaign should look to the reclamation not only of urban sectors but also of the social groups affected.

7. That as the existence of slums is intimately linked both to educational and ethical considerations and a low economic status, and to the appearance of subdivisions that are not subject to any city planning regulations and lack the indispensable public services for the establishment of dwellings, possible solutions following a policy of dispersing the inhabitants of the slums to be cleared, in order to avoid stigmatizing them with their previous status, might be:

a. The construction, by the state or by national or municipal public agencies, in places duly chosen beforehand and provided with the indispensable public services, of emergency housing, in order to enable every family to live there at a token rent for a period to be set according to the amount of social rehabilitation required. At the close of that period the families may prolong their stay in these dwellings for one year more, under a system of rentals estimated in accordance with their ability to pay;
b. The construction, by the state or by national or municipal public agencies, in places duly chosen in advance and provided with indispensable public services, of minimum housing, which will have the greatest possible land area, to be given to families at rentals estimated in accordance with their ability to pay; and
c. A state subsidy on the basis of the sale of lots provided with the indispensable public services for the dwelling, at very low prices, so that, by competing with illegal or clandestine subdivisions, one cause of slums will be eliminated. In this system the building skills of the inhabitants may be utilized, with the technical aid and under the supervision of the state.

8. That, to supplement the over-all solution of the problems of housing of social interest and with the purpose of developing a plan for disseminating effective information on the improvement of dwellings and social relations, the construction of vacation centers be promoted for sectors of the population having a modest economic status.

VI

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF HOUSING OF SOCIAL INTEREST

WHEREAS:

Efforts should be made to achieve a proper operation and coordination of agencies dealing with housing matters,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES TO RECOMMEND:

1. That housing institutions should include divisions having the following specific functions:

a. Research on social-economic matters
b. Evaluation of needs in accordance with studies on shortages (needs) and demand (markets)
c. Establishment of the necessary standards that will make it possible to set up a system of priorities in satisfying housing needs
d. Short- and long-term programming
e. Preparation of adequate projects

2. That, in cases where official entities exist for both housing and planning, the policies, programs, and methods of the former should be coordinated with those of the latter.

3. That, in cases where separate official and private entities exist to deal with the solution of housing problems, effective coordination should be established between them for the purpose of maintaining the necessary unity of action.

4. That housing institutions or corporations establish the educational, financial, and administrative machinery needed to assure housing maintenance.

5. That the Organization of American States,

through the Division of Housing and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, publish a compendium of the laws and regulations in force dealing with matters relative to the housing problem in every country of the Americas.

VII

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MEANS FOR SOLVING THE HOUSING PROBLEM

WHEREAS:

Housing construction should be dealt with under a coordinated over-all plan of economic development, which will make it possible to create, as quickly as possible, opportunities to expand markets;

The size and complexity of the housing problem makes it necessary for private enterprise, in all possible fields of activity, to find in state action not only its best support and recognition, but also the legal and economic instruments that will enable every country to find the solutions that housing needs so immediately;

Since most of the countries in the course of development have the potential natural resources and labor to deal with a plan of housing construction, it is necessary to establish financial machinery that will bring those resources into effective play and make it possible for the sectors most in need of such housing to have access thereto;

Housing construction should be considered an industrial process that brings large sectors of the national economy into play and helps increase the social capital of the community, without necessarily being limited by traditional investment returns;

It is fundamental that, through housing construction plans, the sectors living practically outside modern economic and social life should be incorporated therein by means of a better distribution of the national income; and

This should be brought about by the strengthening of systems that will make it possible to arouse an interest in cooperative activities in the low-income sectors, to encourage them to save, and to obtain for them supplementary credits that will put them in a position to solve their housing problem,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

A. To recommend that opportunities be created, within an over-all development of the national economies, for the low-income sectors to have access to housing of social interest.

This can be accomplished by:

a. Democratizing credit by bringing it within reach of the low- and middle-income sectors.
b. Endeavoring to channel existing private capital into investment in housing of social interest, through adequate incentives that will induce it to perform a social function.
c. Bringing about the formation of new capital by means of the savings of the low and middle-income sectors, providing them with the possibility of purchasing their own dwellings by the granting of supplementary long-term credits.
d. In order to accomplish the foregoing, it is recommended that specialized banking institutions be created for channeling savings and managing mortgage credit, in order to promote housing of social interest.
e. Providing the capital for these housing banks with the assets of official agencies, including the mortgage credits designed for financing housing of social interest when such a transfer would help carry out housing plans better.
f. Establishing a minimum percentage in the official budgets, in order to strengthen the credits for the financing of social housing and facilitate the continuity of housing plans.
g. Considering the successful experience of some American countries, which have adopted the plan whereby housing credits backed by mortgages have been insured by state guarantees, a measure that encourages the formation of capital for the financing of housing of social interest.

B.1. To recommend that, in view of the limited funds that most of the countries in the course of development are able to allocate in their national budgets to the financing of housing plans, such funds be applied first of all to the planning, urbanization, or remodeling and sanitation of the urban areas where the construction of housing is being planned, thus creating, at one and the same time, through the recommendations already proposed, favorable conditions for private capital, both from people's savings and from financial interests, to aid in the construction of housing on sites thus urbanized.

B.2. To recommend to public and private institutions that they support, promote, and supervise the establishment of housing cooperatives, self-help construction plans, and other forms of association that seek the same ends, giving them tech-

nical, social, and legal assistance and financial support, especially through collective credits granted by housing banks and other financial institutions.

C. To recommend that, in the countries where the legal regulations on tenancy or rental are an obstacle to the normal development of housing of social interest, a study be made, as soon as possible, on amending such regulations to reconcile the legitimate interest of owners and tenants.

VIII

NATIONAL CENSUSES OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

WHEREAS:

There is a need for knowledge of the actual shortages or surpluses of labor in relation to the demand for dwellings;

One cause of the high cost of housing is the wages paid to labor;

Workers in the construction industry are generally trained in on-the-job apprenticeship;

The industrial stage of housing construction requires a practical organization of the jobs to be performed, with a view to maximum productiveness; and

Any housing plan, as well as any plan for the improvement of labor skills, should be based on statistics,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RECOMMENDS:

That the American states take national censuses of workers in the construction industry, in which workers will be classified according to skills, care being taken to have an accurate classification in accordance with present national systems.

IX

EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR OFFICIALS OF NATIONAL HOUSING AND PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

WHEREAS:

An exchange of knowledge and experiences in the housing and planning field is advantageous, as was pointed out in Resolution XXXV.1.f of the Tenth Inter-American Conference,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the American states promote the exchange of university graduates employed by national institutions having to do with housing and planning.

2. For the purposes of such an exchange, the Pan American Union shall maintain a register of university graduates in housing and planning, after consultation with pertinent state and private entities, and coordinate all matters relating to the accomplishment of this task.

X

TECHNICAL RESEARCH IN HOUSING PROGRAMS

WHEREAS:

Technical research should be recognized as the basis for housing programs, in accordance with Resolution XXXV.1.a of the Tenth Inter-American Conference,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American states that they enlarge the existing agencies doing research on the technical problems of housing, or create such agencies where they do not yet exist, to advise the institutions concerned, perhaps acting as a department attached to the housing entities in operation; and that, if various research agencies exist, the states establish a national organization or entity to coordinate them.

2. To recommend that a permanent exchange of technicians and publications be established among the above-mentioned research organizations, for the purpose of maintaining a program coordinated and supervised by the Pan American Union.

XI

INCLUSION OF THE BASIC COURSE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HOUSING CENTER IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULA

WHEREAS:

The American states have a great need for specialists in the housing field;

The Inter-American Housing Center can accommodate only a limited number of technicians from each country every year; and

Among the functions of the Center is that of providing technical advice to the countries of America when they so request,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American governments that in their respective universities they give careful consideration to the study of the different factors involved in the housing problem; and that they consider incorporating in the curricula of the departments of architecture, engineering, civil

construction, economics, and others, courses similar to the basic course offered by the Inter-American Housing Center, for which the technical assistance of the Center might be obtained.

XII

PROMOTION OF PREFABRICATED HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

WHEREAS:

The labor cost in the construction of housing where traditional systems are used is a leading factor in the high cost thereof;

Workers are more efficient when they work under shelter and are more productive when mass-producing modular housing units;

The materials used in prefabricated houses cost less than those used in the usual construction systems; and

The prefabrication method makes possible an effective control of the time required for housing construction,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the industry for the local prefabrication of construction elements be developed, using the most economical materials in the region; and that the necessary exemptions and facilities for the purchase of the equipment necessary therefor be granted.

XIII

TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES ON THE SANITARY ASPECTS OF THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING

WHEREAS:

Emphasis upon the importance of sanitation in problems of housing and city planning is needed;

The dwelling is the place where family life is carried on, and for that reason it is imperative that it meet all the conditions necessary to protect health and contribute to family well-being;

For that purpose, the dwelling should be provided with the minimum interior sanitary facilities, and its outdoor surroundings should be healthful as well;

Although the American countries have various sanitary codes, they are not always based upon the best criterion for the application of housing and city planning standards; and

The American states need some instrument that will guide them scientifically as to the best way of drafting or revising their health regulations in order to adapt them to present conditions and bring them into harmony with the social-economic level of the respective country,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the American states that they take advantage of the advisory services offered by international organizations working in the field of public health, in order to obtain a model code or compilation of minimum sanitation standards applicable to housing and to communities, for the purpose of orienting housing institutions or corporations in the respective countries.

The above-mentioned code might be employed by the American governments as a guide for drafting or revising minimum sanitary standards that should be in force, taking into consideration the fact that there may be different social-economic levels in housing and in communities in the respective countries.

XIV

STRENGTHENING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HOUSING AND PLANNING CENTER

WHEREAS:

Cooperation among the American countries in the field of housing and planning has been of valuable service to the peoples of the Americas through the activities of the Division of Housing and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union and those of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center (CINVA) of the Organization of American States;

The Tenth Inter-American Conference approved Resolution XXXV, which is a definite mandate to the effect that the member countries of the Organization of American States should undertake to carry out a joint plan, designed to contribute to a solution of the problem of housing of social interest by strengthening the activities of existing inter-American agencies and instruments having to do with housing and planning;

The representatives of housing and planning institutions have at this Meeting expressed the need for having the activities of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center enlarged and diversified, and the advisability of establishing direct contact between this agency and those institutions;

Resolution XXXV prescribed that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council should

establish a committee of experts to cooperate on housing and planning matters;

The establishment of a Technical Board to advise the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center in the execution of its programs is considered necessary, an action that would imply a close relationship between this board and the aforesaid committee of experts;

Pursuant to the aforesaid Resolution XXXV, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center will be of a permanent nature and its activities should be strengthened;

To date, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center has not had sufficient funds to carry out the work program assigned it by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council;

For the proper functioning of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center as a permanent institution, it is absolutely necessary that it have available adequate funds and the effective backing of the governments;

In addition to the contributions made by all the governments for the operation of the Center, the Government of Colombia, aware of its responsibility as the host country thereof, has also contributed equipment and funds, to enable it to function better and has offered to increase its contribution;

For the execution of the work plan here assigned to the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, and for the latter's operation as a permanent institution, an annual budget considerably greater than its current one is required;

The proposed financing will not keep the Program of Technical Cooperation from continuing to carry out activities in the field of housing and planning through the Inter-American Housing Center;

Without prejudice to the foregoing and in order to strengthen the activities of the Center, additional sources of funds—whether international, governmental, or private—should be sought; and

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in compliance with Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, has convoked this First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, for the purpose of orienting the governments as to activities, coordination, and technical cooperation in the field of housing and planning,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To convey to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to the Pan American Union, and to the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center the appreciation and gratitude of the housing and planning institutions of the Americas for the work they have done in these fields of inter-American cooperation.

2. To state the desirability of having the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center carry out planning programs—planning being understood as physical planning that takes into consideration the economic and social phases studied by other specialized institutions—and be called the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center (CINVA), as the Tenth Inter-American Conference provided in Resolution XXXV.

3. To recommend to the governments and to the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States that the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center be strengthened as a unique, permanent institution, which will orient the policy of its programs toward a more direct service to the member countries, in coordination with universities and national housing and planning institutions.

4. To recommend that, in preparing and carrying out the programs of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, a suitable balance be kept between the functions that are incumbent upon it—such as training, research, advisory service, publications, and scientific exchange—on the bases set forth in Part A of the appendix to this resolution.

5. To recommend to the governments of the member states and to the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States the establishment of systems for direct contact between national housing and planning institutions and the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, as well as between them and the Division of Housing and Planning of the Pan American Union, for the purpose of seeing that their programs are in accord with the needs of the member states.

6. To recommend, for the purpose of having the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center function adequately, that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council set up, as soon as possible, a Technical Board responsible for drafting work programs for the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center and establishing and recommending standards and procedures that will guarantee proper compliance therewith; and that the Board collaborate with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Pan American Union in matters having to do with advisory services on housing and planning. The Technical Board shall be set up and operate in

accordance with the provisions of Part B of the appendix to this resolution.

7. To recommend to the governments and to the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States the establishment of the additional contribution necessary, which would be set in accordance with the existing percentage for the maintenance of the Pan American Union, such contribution to be specifically allocated to the operation of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, so that the latter may perform the important and useful functions that this First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning proposes for it.

8. To request of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that, until the plan proposed for the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center is put into operation in accordance with the outlines indicated here, the Center continue to operate under the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States and that, if possible, its annual budget be increased, so that it may better fulfill its duties.

9. To recommend to the governments that, through the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and other organizations of the Organization of American States, they apply promptly the measures contemplated in this resolution, so as to supplement immediately the inter-American activities, coordination, and technical cooperation in the field of housing and planning, as set forth in Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION XIV

Part A

With reference to Resolution XIV.4, the programs of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center should be developed and carried out along the following lines:

I. Training. Development of training courses at the headquarters of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center and in the member countries.

A. The courses at the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center shall be: 1. regular courses, to be given each year; and 2. special short-term courses for technicians, experts, and administrators of housing and planning institutions.

B. In the member countries, in accordance with their needs and in conjunction with interested local institutions: 1. local and regional seminars shall be held; and 2. brief courses for nationals shall be given.

II. Research. The Inter-American Housing and Planning Center shall be authorized to carry out research in technical, administrative, legal and social-economic phases of the subject, by means of the following procedures:

A. Research of inter-American interest, to be carried out at the headquarters of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center;

B. Granting of fellowships to research workers of the member countries, who will collaborate in the research work performed at the headquarters of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center and thereby acquire adequate training;

C. Promotion and encouragement in the member countries, through the pertinent advisory services, of research work on the national level undertaken by universities and national research centers, the creation and strengthening of which may be recommended to the governments of the member states; and

D. The granting of contracts for research work of national and/or regional interest to universities or national research centers.

It shall be the primary function of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center to coordinate the research work of the national centers, so that their efforts may be utilized in the most suitable manner by the member countries.

III. Advisory Services. Advisory services should be carried out with special care by the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center through the use of effective procedures that will guarantee the best results; the Center shall endeavor to coordinate its functions with the work done by national or international institutions that provide services in this field to the countries of the hemisphere, and it shall, in general, perform its advisory services by means of the following procedures:

A. Provision of direct and short-term advisory services on specific matters of national or regional interest. These services may be furnished by the permanent personnel of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center or by personnel especially engaged for this purpose;

B. Establishment of an adequate direct advisory and consultation service for countries requesting it, whenever disasters and catastrophes occur; and

C. Establishment of contracts with national

technicians of the member countries for furnishing technical advisory services to countries requesting them, or recommendation of experts of the hemisphere to interested local institutions, so that the latter may count on having accurate information on the technicians directly engaged by them.

IV. Publications and scientific exchange. Publications, photographs, photostats, microfilm, and other similar media shall be utilized to the maximum by the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center as valuable means of scientific exchange between the Center and national institutions and these institutions among themselves.

As a general policy, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center shall direct its work in this field along the following lines:

A. Publications on specific subjects prepared by the Inter-American Housing Center for distribution to national agencies of the member countries;

B. Publication of a periodic review in which matters of general and technical interest relating to housing and planning are included;

C. Promotion of the exchange of publications between member countries through the Inter-American Housing Center or directly between themselves;

D. Promotion of the establishment of local information offices, the existence of which would permit the publication of general information in the hemisphere on the experiences and progress of each country in the field of housing and planning;

E. Maintenance of an information service that would enable the member countries, through the proper utilization of the library of the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center, to obtain direct or bibliographic information, as the case might be, on specific or general matters, in accordance with their interest;

F. Continuing information supplied by the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center to national institutions concerning the content and operation of basic libraries on housing and planning; and

G. Information to national institutions on procedures to be followed for the establishment of exhibits of materials and technical systems of construction that would furnish adequate information in every country on the progress in this field.

Note: It is provisionally estimated that for the development of this program a minimum annual budget of $350,000 would be necessary.

Part B

With reference to Resolution XIV.6 the Technical Board shall be composed of seven members, and shall function in accordance with the following provisions:

A. One representative of Colombia, as the country in which the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center has its seat.

B. One representative of the host country of the next Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning.

C. Five representatives, one from each of five countries that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall select in accordance with a criterion of regional representation.

D. All the appointments shall be made by the governments of the member states, which shall select their respective representatives from among technical officials of institutions responsible for housing and planning.

E. The members of the Technical Board shall hold office for two years, except the permanent representative of Colombia and the representative of the host country of the next Meeting, who will change by reason of the holding of that meeting. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall select each year the countries that shall replace those whose term of office is over, a selection that shall be made according to the same criterion of regional representation to which paragraph C refers.

F. The Secretary General of the Organization of American States or his representative shall have the right to voice in the deliberations of the Technical Board.

G. The United Nations Section of Housing and Planning shall be invited by the Technical Board to attend meetings as an observer, so that a coordination of programs may thereby be achieved.

H. To facilitate its work, the Technical Board may form working groups in special branches of housing and planning.

I. At its first work meeting—which should be held not more than four months after it has been established by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council—the Technical Board shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary from among

its members, and it is recommended that these officers make up the committee of experts prescribed in Resolution XXXV.3 of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

J. The Technical Board shall ordinarily meet at least once a year, at the Inter-American Housing and Planning Center.

K. In order to make use of the magnificent collaboration that the Division of Housing and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union has always provided the member countries, it is requested that the division function as Secretariat of the Technical Board.

XV

INTER-AMERICAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

WHEREAS:

The United Nations and its specialized agencies have made an effective contribution to the work and programs of the Inter-American Housing Center in the form of personnel, equipment, and fellowships during the five years of the latter's existence;

A suitable system of cooperation has been developed between the Organization of American States, the main departments of the United Nations concerned with housing and planning, the Technical Assistance Administration, and the Economic Commission for Latin America; and

It is hoped that this cooperation will be even greater during 1957,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To express to the authorities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies the appreciation of this Meeting for the support and cooperation given the Inter-American Housing Center, as well as for the interest shown in the housing and planning problems of Latin America.

2. To recommend to the United Nations and its specialized agencies that they continue their policy of supporting and strengthening the Inter-American Housing Center.

3. To request the United Nations to consult the Inter-American Housing Center, as the outstanding regional institution working in the field of housing and planning in Latin America, when requests for technical assistance are received from countries within the area, in order to obtain comments and recommendations.

4. To recommend that the United Nations and the Inter-American Housing Center—with t continued support of the Section of Housin Planning, and Construction of the Bureau Social Affairs of the United Nations and aft consultation therewith—cooperate in providi the countries of Latin America with technic assistance in the field of housing and planning.

XVI

OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS THAT ARE EFFECTIVELY COOPERATING IN HOUSING AND PLANNING MATTERS

WHEREAS:

Important professional organizations of t Americas, such as the Pan American Federati of Associations of Architects and the Pan Amer can Union of Engineering Associations, have bee carrying out, through Pan American congress both of architects and of engineers, worthwhi work in close collaboration with the Organizati of American States for the solution of importa problems in the field of housing and planning; a

Up to the present time, some of these instit tions have been carrying on their activities p vately and without official support,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting Housing and Planning

RECOMMENDS:

That the American governments give the broa est possible support to such institutions, assisti them in the organization of their congresses a also making possible the attendance of delegat and the presentation and transmittal of pape and proposals at such meetings.

XVII

LIAISON, ON THE TECHNICAL LEVEL, BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND NATIONAL HOUSING AND PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

WHEREAS:

To achieve really effective results in the respe tive countries, it is necessary that their vario housing and planning agencies be coordinate and

It is also necessary that there be a closer, mo direct, and simpler liaison between national a international organizations,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeti on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. That inter-American liaison between n tional, official, and semiofficial institutions a

those of social interest, in the field of housing and planning, be maintained through one representative institution in each country.

2. That when there are various institutions, each government create a coordinating board, with representatives of all such institutions, the board to act as general secretariat and coordinating organization and to provide direct liaison with the corresponding international organizations.

XVIII

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT OF INTER-AMERICAN PRIVATE CAPITAL IN HOUSING OF SOCIAL INTEREST

WHEREAS:

There is a disproportion between rentals for low-cost housing and rentals for housing of social interest, determined by the capacity of the lowest-income group to pay such rental in relation to its other basic needs, which deficit is made up in various ways, directly or indirectly, by subsidies from the Latin American governments;

One means of reducing the amount of these subsidies should be a reduction in the production costs of construction materials, accessories, and component parts of housing of social interest, as well as trade in such construction materials, accessories, and component parts by exemption from customs duties or domestic taxes between the countries of origin and destination that so agree;

In order to enlarge the markets, a common market for Latin America should be created, which would include the materials, accessories, and component parts for housing of social interest, by manufacturing them on a rational basis, coordinating designs in modular units, and bringing into harmony specifications, construction methods, and building codes and regulations;

There is a proposed program for Central American economic integration, sponsored by the United Nations, and similar efforts have been undertaken for South America by the Committee on Commerce of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the purpose of which is the establishment of industries that will serve groups of countries;

For lack of available funds no studies have been made on the effect that the creation of a Private Inter-American Bank for the Promotion of Housing of Social Interest would have on the coordinated solution of this hemisphere-wide problem, studies that have been requested in Resolution XXXVI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference and in resolutions of other inter-American meetings, all of which are based on a Chilean proposal presented to the *ad hoc* Committee on Housing of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in 1953; and

In order to assist in the development of the construction and allied materials industries in Latin America, it is necessary to study the establishment of an inter-American institution for the financing and development thereof. Such a study should conform to the following outline:

(1) Possibility of lowering the costs of housing of social interest by creating an extensive market for construction materials manufactured on a mass-production basis in suitably located centers in Latin America;

(2) Possibility of having the production of and trade in such materials enjoy special exemption from taxes and customs duties in the countries that agree thereto;

(3) Possibility of creating a private hemispheric institution that might be called "Inter-American Corporation for the Financing of Housing of Social Interest", financed by shares that would be purchased by private investors (these shares, quoted in United States dollars, to enjoy exemption from all taxes thereon in the Latin American countries that would agree to participate by providing tax and customs facilities);

(4) Possibility that the countries willing to have the industries recommended by the Corporation located within their borders would authorize the export of the interest and the capital return in United States dollars at the free exchange rate;

(5) Possibility that the Corporation would help complete the financing of proposed industries or the enlargement of existing ones, being empowered to sell their shares when those industries are consolidated;

(6) When the industries no longer require financing by the Corporation, they shall be subject to the system of legal obligations and exemptions that have been freely agreed upon with the Corporation and with the countries participating in the project;

(7) Possibility that the Corporation will establish a system of profits within the framework of a legitimate incentive to private capital; and

(8) Possibility that the Corporation will establish a system of payment in raw materials or national currencies. This point shall be considered by the experts only

after the studies being made by the Committee on Commerce of the Economic Commission for Latin America, on regional payment agreements, are further advanced,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that it establish, as soon as possible, a group of experts to make the studies herein proposed, the cost of which is estimated at $100,000, which sum shall be provided by the Organization of American States.

2. To recommend to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that, in view of the special interest in this problem shown by the United Nations and the Pan American Federation of Associations of Architects, it request their cooperation in these studies, and also the aid of other interested agencies.

3. To request that, if the studies made by the group of experts show such a Corporation to be feasible, the said group should prepare a detailed outline of its structure, for consideration by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and transmittal to the governments for final decision.

4. Taking into account the fact that this resolution is a revision of the draft text on the creation of an Inter-American Private Bank for the Promotion of Housing of Social Interest, which has already been presented to the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, to request that this resolution be presented to that Committee, through the appropriate channels, for consideration at its next meeting.

XIX

SEAT OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TECHNICAL MEETING ON HOUSING AND PLANNING

WHEREAS:

Pursuant to Topic II.3 of the Agenda of this First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, it is necessary to establish the necessary machinery for ensuring that these meetings will be held as provided in Resolution XXXV.3 of the Tenth Inter-American Conference,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that in convoking the Second Meeting it follow a procedure similar to that of the First Meeting, so that the national delegations will be composed preferentially of technical delegates from housing and planning institutions.

2. To propose the city of Lima as the seat of the Second Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, in 1958.

XX

INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FOR INTERMUNICIPAL COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

It is desirable for housing and planning organizations to encourage cooperation from municipal and intermunicipal organizations,

The First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning

RESOLVES:

To thank the Inter-American Organization for Intermunicipal Cooperation, whose headquarters are in Havana, for its collaboration in this First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, and for the presence thereat of its Secretary General, Dr. Carlos M. Morán.

In addition to the resolutions printed above the Meeting approved votes of appreciation to the President, Government, and people of Colombia; the President and Provisional President of the Meeting; the Corporación Nacional de Servicios Públicos of Colombia; the Governor of the Department of Antioquia, for the courtesies extended to the participants during a visit to the city of Medellín; to the Rector of the National University, where the Meeting was held; the press and radio; and to the Secretary General of the Meeting and his staff.

Finally, the Meeting extended a special vote of recognition to Rear Admiral Rubén Piedrahita, who, as a member of the Colombian delegation to the Tenth Inter-American Conference, proposed Resolution XXXV of that Conference, which provided for the holding of Inter-American Technical Meetings on Housing and Planning, at regular intervals.

AMENDED DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE OAS.—As previously reported in this publication, the

Inter-American Economic and Social Council transmitted to the governments of the member states, by means of Resolution 8/56 of March 20, 1956, a draft agenda for the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States.[16] This conference will be held in Buenos Aires, in accordance with Resolution VIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States. The date set for its opening is August 15, 1957, as decided by the Council of the Organization at the meeting held August 6, 1956.

After receiving the draft agenda, several governments of the member states presented observations thereon, which I-A Ecosoc referred to its Committee on Preparations for Economic and Social Meetings. In the light of these observations, the committee drew up an amended draft which I-A Ecosoc considered at the meeting of December 20, 1956. On that date I-A Ecosoc agreed (Resolution 34/56) to transmit the amended draft to the governments, requesting them to state their observations, and set the meeting of February 14, 1957, as the date for approving the final text of the agenda.

The amended draft agenda consists of the following topics:

I. General economic agreement
II. Economic development
  A. Financing of economic development
  B. Other aspects of inter-American cooperation for economic development
III. Foreign trade
  A. Prices and markets
    1. Terms of trade
    2. Problems of basic products
    3. Agricultural and mineral surpluses
    4. Other aspects of prices and markets
  B. Promotion of inter-American trade
    1. Elimination of restrictions
    2. Other measures to promote such trade
IV. Technical cooperation
  A. Needs of technical cooperation in Latin America
  B. Technical Cooperation Program of the Organization of American States
V. Transportation
  Cooperation in the matter of developing and coordinating inter-American transportation systems

[16] Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 109–10.

SEAT OF THE FIRST SEMINAR OF THE SECOND SERIES OF REGIONAL SEMINARS ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS.—Through Resolution 19/56, of May 8, 1956, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council agreed to sponsor a second series of regional seminars of social affairs, similar to those held in 1950 and 1951.[17] The central topic of the three seminars composing the second series will be "The Contribution of Social Programs to Economic Development". In the same resolution the Council invited the member states to make their offers to serve as host countries to the seminars.

In accordance with this resolution the Government of Guatemala proposed that the first of the three seminars, in which the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico, and the United States are to participate, should be held in that country. At the meeting of November 26, 1956, I-A Ecosoc accepted this invitation (Resolution 33/56), and authorized its Secretariat to complete the necessary arrangments with the Government of Guatemala for setting the date of the afore-mentioned seminar.

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION OF THE WORLD COTTON MARKET.—Since March 1956 I-A Ecosoc's Committee on Economic Cooperation has been studying the situation of the world cotton market, with particular reference to the new price policy of the United States Government on the sale of surplus cotton for export and its influence on the economies of the cotton-producing countries of Latin America.

As was reported in the previous number,[18] at the meeting held May 8, 1956, the Council received a report from the Committee on

[17] Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 200–201.
[18] Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 201–202.

Economic Cooperation and approved Resolution 18/56. In brief, this resolution transmitted to the governments of the member states the document *The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies*, prepared by the secretariat, at the request of the committee; called attention to the adverse effects, pointed out in the above-mentioned document, that the situation of the international cotton market and the United States policy on cotton surplus sales might have on the cotton-producing countries of Latin America; expressed the satisfaction of the Council at the statements of the United States Government to the effect that it would take the necessary steps to avoid a serious price maladjustment; and instructed the Committee on Economic Cooperation to continue its studies on the matter in order to report on any fact that might change the world cotton market outlook.

In accordance with this last recommendation the committee continued to study the problem of cotton and discussed it at several meetings, which were attended by technical advisers of Brazil, the United States, and Mexico. In the course of its work the committee received two additional documents from the secretariat, *La Situación del Mercado del Algodón*[19] (Situation of the Cotton Market), and *Revista de la Situación Algodonera*[20] (Review of the Cotton Situation).

The summary contained in the second of these documents is printed below.

1. To date the Commodity Credit Corporation (a United States Government agency) has sold 5.6 million bales of cotton, and still has 1.1 million bales on hand. Moreover, in January [of 1957] another 6 million bales, advanced as security against loans, will become the property of Ccc. It is estimated, however, that this cotton will not be available for sale until the end of next February or the beginning of March.

2. The bidding price of Ccc has remained rela
tively stable. The United States Department c
Agriculture has announced that beginning i
November there will be a charge of a quarter of
cent per pound—over the basic price of 25 cents—
to cover handling expenses, and that this charg
will be increased by 15/100 of a cent for each addi
tional month.

3. It is estimated that this year world produc
tion will be somewhat less than last year. Thi
reduction results from the fall of United State
production by approximately 1.3 million bales
Production of the rest of the noncommunist worl
is expected to be slightly higher than last year's
by about 150,000 bales. Increased production i
also anticipated in the communist countries.

4. It is estimated that the production of th
Latin American countries will be 432,000 bales les
than last year. This reduction is the result, prin
cipally, of a marked cut in the production o
Mexico. Mexico is the Latin American countr
whose crop reaches the market first. It is believe
that Mexico will be able to place its exportabl
surplus on the world market without serious prob
lems. The bulk of the crops of the rest of the pro
ducing countries of Latin America reach the mar
ket much later, and there is concern with regar
to the placement difficulties they will encounter
considering the volume of sales that have bee
made by the United States. With the possibl
exception of Peru, it can be estimated that th
income from cotton of the Latin American coun
tries will be substantially lower this year tha
it was last year, owing to: a. Lower prices; b. lowe
production; and c. possible increase of inventories

5. From the point of view of loss of market
during the current year, or the accumulation o
inventories, it is not possible to determine, as yet
the impact that the United States sale of cotto
will have on the other producing countries. On th
basis of present estimates of production, if it i
assumed that consumption outside the Unite
States will be equal this year to that of last yea
and that there will not be inventory increases i
the importing countries, it may be estimated tha
the United States can place some 4 million bale
without closing markets to the other producers
Assuming that there will be a marked increase i
consumption and that inventories in the import
ing countries will be increased proportionately
these estimates could be raised, perhaps, to som
6 million bales. In the face of a possible increas
in inventories of the importing countries durin
the current year, it should be mentioned that thi

[19] ES-Econ.-3/56, Add. 1, Pan American Union, September 25, 1956.

[20] ES-Econ.-3/56, Add. 2, Pan American Union, November 20, 1956.

is a factor that could tend to weaken next year's market.

6. The United States will certainly lower its inventories of cotton by a relatively large amount during the current year. With regard to future production of that country, the probable influence of the Soil Bank Program is an element of interest to cotton circles.

As a result of its studies, and bearing in mind the documents presented by the secretariat, the Committee on Economic Cooperation prepared a draft resolution, which the Council considered at the meeting of December 21, 1956, and approved, with several amendments, as follows (Resolution 36/56):

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The documents of the Secretariat (ES-Econ.-Doc. 3/56, Add. 1 and ES-Econ.-Doc. 3/56, Add. 2), entitled respectively *La Situación del Mercado del Algodón* (Situation of the Cotton Market), and *Revista de la Situación Algodonera* (Review of the Cotton Situation), prepared at the request of the Committee on Economic Cooperation; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Committee on Economic Cooperation was instructed, in Resolution 18/56, to continue its studies on the situation of the world cotton market and to report on any fact that might change the world cotton market outlook;

That, according to the documents prepared by the Secretariat and the latest information on the subject, the disposal of cotton surpluses at an accelerated rate by the United States has been the principal cause of the decline in prices, and it is reasonable to assume that it will affect the disposal of the cotton production of the other countries in the world market;

That the cotton produced in the present agricultural year by the great majority of the Latin American producing countries has not yet reached the world market; and that, in addition to a justifiable fear that this market has been saturated with the cotton surpluses already sold by the United States, it is very possible that a greater dislocation may be produced by the additional disposal of surpluses that are still available for export;

That the sale of cotton surpluses for export at the present rate seriously affects the Latin American countries that produce this fiber; and

That the timely and proper application of the procedure of consultation recommended in Resolution 38/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provides a way for the governments of the countries concerned to seek solutions that will enable the surpluses of agricultural products to be disposed of in an orderly fashion,

RESOLVES:

1. To call the attention of the governments of the member states to the serious disturbances that the disposal of cotton surpluses at an accelerated rate provokes in the economies of the Latin American countries that produce the fiber.

2. To recommend to the countries concerned, with a view to solving this problem as soon as possible, that they seek in the broadest spirit of inter-American cooperation, the solution to the present problem through the timely and proper procedure of consultation recommended in Resolution 38/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

3. To point out the need of the producing countries' continuing to take measures both to prevent the accumulation of additional cotton surpluses and to promote greater consumption.

4. To transmit the reports *La Situación del Mercado del Algodón* and *Revista de la Situación Algodonera* to the governments of the member states.

Inter-American Council of Jurists

NEW MEMBER OF THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE.—On September 14, 1956, the Representative of Peru informed the Chairman of the Council of the Organization that Dr. Mariano Ibérico Rodríguez, of Peru, had resigned from the Inter-American Juridical Committee. In a subsequent letter of September 28, 1956, the Peruvian Government, in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter of the OAS, submitted a panel of three jurists from which the Council could select a successor to Dr. Rodríguez.

At the meeting of October 3, 1956, the Chairman informed the Council of the resig-

nation of Dr. Rodríguez and the Council elected Dr. Diómedes Arias Schreiber to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Arias, who was born in Lima, has held various posts in the service of his government. He has served as Minister of Justice and Worship, Minister of Security Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni potentiary to Italy, and Peruvian Ambassa dor to the Holy See. He has also represente his government at many international con ferences.

Pan American Union—General Secretariat of the OAS

Budget for 1957–1958

At the meeting of December 19, 1956, the Council of the Organization approved the budget of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year 1957–58. The budget for this period allotted the sum of $4,017,670 to cover the expenses of the Pan American Union, plus $255,900 for the Inter-American Defense Board, and $13,716 for repayment of advances from the Working Capital Fund.

The report[1] of the Finance Committee on this matter is printed below.

The Finance Committee hereby submits to the Council of the Organization, with this report, the budget estimates of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958. In the appended resolutions the appropriations covering the various chapters of the budget are given, as are the contributions of each member state for that fiscal year. The budget estimates were presented by the Secretary General to the Council at the October 3, 1956, meeting, and the Finance Committee began its study thereof on October 29. The budget estimates contemplated expenditures of $4,287,286, divided as follows:

Pan American Union	$4,015,170
Inter-American Defense Board	258,400
Reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund	13,716

The budget estimates include appropriations to cover the expenses of the secretariats of the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Committee for Cultural Action, and the Inter American Statistical Institute, and the budget estimates of the Inter-American Defense Board.

With respect to the preparation of the work programs, the message of the Secretary General states that the following procedures were followed:

a. The work program of the Office of Public Relations was prepared on the basis of past experience and submitted to the Secretary General for his approval.
b. The work program of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is that approved by the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
c. The work program of the Office of Statistics is substantially that submitted to the Executive Committee of the Inter American Statistical Institute.
d. The programs of the Department of International Law and the Department of Cultural Affairs were prepared bearing in mind actions taken by the Inter-American Council of Jurists and the Inter-American Cultural Council as well as the Committee for Cultural Action.
e. The budget estimates for the Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee were prepared based on data furnished by the chairman of the committee.
f. The estimates for the Inter-American Defense Board are included as they were approved by the Board.

The Finance Committee, following the standards set forth in the current statutes and regulations for the study of budget estimates, considered the observations that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council had made on the estimates, observations that were transmitted by a delegation from that organ, and invited the members of the Council of the Organization to attend a special meeting at which observations on the activities contemplated in the juridical and cultural fields were to be presented. The committee also received delegations from the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Inter-American Defense Board, who gave additional information on the estimates presented by those agencies; it also considered a report of the Retirement and Pension Committee, which was presented personally by Dr. Héctor David Castro, Ambassador of El Salvador, Representative of the Council on, and chairman of, the committee.

As stated above, the Secretary General prepared the budget estimates of the Department of

[1] Document C-i-318 (English), Rev. 2, Pan American Union, December 19, 1956.

Economic and Social Affairs on the basis of the work program approved by the Executive Committee of I-A Ecosoc. On October 19 last, I-A Ecosoc approved its work program, which included changes in the text approved by the Executive Committee, changes that, in its opinion, had financial implications for the budget estimates of the Secretary General. Acting pursuant to its Statutes, it then appointed a delegation, which presented to the Finance Committee observations and requests with respect to the budget estimates for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The committee considered them at length and its recommendations are given in the part of this report dealing with the chapter for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

This year the Secretary General has introduced two changes in the presentation of the budget estimates. One concerns the item Duplicating Supplies, which in prior years was budgeted under the chapter on Common Services. For better administrative control of expenses, the Secretary General included part of this item under the heading Special Supplies and Services in the organizational unit responsible for the respective publications; and the rest, with respect to the documents of the Council of the Organization and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and to documents and forms for internal use, has been budgeted under Duplicating Supplies, chapter on Common Services. The Finance Committee heartily approves this change introduced by the Secretary General, which facilitates the study of the budget estimates. At the committee's request, the Secretariat has agreed to study the possibility of presenting in future budget estimates the cost of reproducing the documents of the Council of the Organization and of I-A Ecosoc under the corresponding items.

The second change is due to the Council's adoption of a new system of compensation for the staff of the Pan American Union, effective July 1, 1956. In this connection, provision for payments to the Special Fund to cover national income taxes, family allowances, and credits to the contributions of the member states are budgeted under the heading Personnel in the estimates for the pertinent offices and divisions.

The committee has studied the budget estimates, as in former years, with the criterion that the funds in the budget estimates should be clearly justified by the work programs of the Organization. In this study the committee has had the collaboration of the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, and the Department and Office Directors of the Pan American Union.

As a result of the study made by the committee, the over-all figures for the budget are as follows:

Pan American Union	$4,017,670
Inter-American Defense Board	255,900
Reimbursement to Working Capital Fund	13,716

The changes recommended to the Council by the committee are found on the following pages.

To facilitate the study of the recommended changes, the Finance Committee presents the following explanations to the Council:

Executive Offices

For these Offices the committee recommends an item of $160,940, which is the amount requested by the Secretary General.

Office of Public Relations and "Américas" Magazine

For the Office of Public Relations, an allocation of $432,320 is recommended. A new post of Engineer, Class 5, has been created in the Radio and Television Section to provide certain services that have hitherto been met by contract, on a permanent and more economical basis. The amount of $221,600 that the committee recommends for the *Américas* magazine is less by $4,400 than that requested, a reduction made in the item requested for promotion.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

For this department the Secretary General requested $634,920, which is $43,940 more than that approved by the Council for the fiscal year 1956–57. As a result of the recommendations explained below, the Finance Committee proposes that $655,920 be allocated to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

In his budget estimates, the Secretary General requested that four new posts be created in the Division of Economic Research, namely: two Specialists, Class 2, and one Specialist, Class 3, to carry out effectively the activities of the various topics of the present work program and attend to the growing volume of work in the field of economic research, and one Clerk-Typist, Class 7, to serve the Specialists. The Secretary General requested a new post of Clerk-Typist, Class 7, to aid the Division of Labor and Social Affairs in the

Chapter	Secretary General (estimates)	Finance Committee (recommendations)	Changes
1. Executive Offices			
Personnel	$ 146,440	$ 146,440	
Travel	4,500	4,500	
Special supplies and services	10,000	10,000	
	$ 160,940	$ 160,940	
2. Office of Public Relations			
Personnel	$ 227,220	$ 227,220	
Travel	2,300	2,300	
Contractual printing	130,000	130,000	
Special supplies and services	77,200	72,800	−$ 4,400
	$ 436,720	$ 432,320	−$ 4,400
3. Department of Economic and Social Affairs			
Personnel	$ 568,420	$ 568,420	
Travel	18,600	21,800	+$ 3,200
Contractual printing	11,500	5,500	−6,000
Special supplies and services	14,400	13,200	−1,200
Special projects and activities	22,000	47,000	+25,000
	$ 634,920	$ 655,920	+$21,000
4. Office of Statistics			
Personnel	$ 225,020	$ 225,020	
Travel	7,500	7,500	
Contractual printing	15,400	15,400	
Special supplies and services	5,000	5,000	
Special projects and activities	39,500	39,500	
	$ 292,420	$ 292,420	
5. Department of International Law			
Personnel	$ 302,170	$ 310,500	+$ 8,330
Travel	2,800	2,800	
Contractual printing	26,300	26,300	
Special supplies and services	19,670	20,200	+530
Special projects and activities	5,700	5,700	
	$ 356,640	$ 365,500	+$ 8,860
6. Department of Cultural Affairs			
Personnel	$ 527,910	$ 535,410	+$ 7,500
Travel	9,300	10,800	+1,500
Contractual printing	35,500	35,500	
Special supplies and services	57,450	54,150	−3,300
Special projects and activities	56,500	63,500	+7,000
	$ 686,660	$ 699,360	+$12,700

Chapter	Secretary General (estimates)	Finance Committee (recommendations)	Changes
7. Department of Administrative Affairs			
Personnel	$ 656,100	$ 656,100	
Travel	2,400	2,400	
Special projects and activities	35,000	35,000	
	$ 693,500	$ 693,500	
8. Common Staff Costs	$ 318,970	$ 344,310	+$25,340
9. Common Services			
Communications	$ 32,900	$ 32,900	
Office supplies	23,000	23,000	
Duplicating supplies	20,000	15,000	−$ 5,000
Rental and maintenance of equipment	7,300	7,300	
Maintenance and operation of premises	69,800	69,800	
Other supplies and services	20,850	19,850	−1,000
	$ 173,850	$ 167,850	−$ 6,000
10. Permanent Equipment			
Office equipment	$ 29,950	$ 29,950	
Transportation	1,500	1,500	
Improvements to premises	68,300	13,300	−$55,000
Other	3,400	3,400	
	$ 103,150	$ 48,150	−$55,000
11. Debt Service	$ 107,400	$ 107,400	
12. Contingencies	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	
Subtotals, Pan American Union	$4,015,170	$4,017,670	+$ 2,500
13. Inter-American Defense Board	$ 258,400	$ 255,900	−$ 2,500
Subtotals	$4,273,570	$4,273,570	
Working Capital Fund	$ 13,716	$ 13,716	
Totals	$4,287,286	$4,287,286	

preparation of publications and special reports, and one post of Clerk-Typist, Class 7, to attend to the growing volume of work of the Travel Division because of its responsibilities as Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses and the Pan American Highway Congresses. The committee considers that the creation of these six posts is justified.

With respect to the requests made by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the committee presents the following information:

For the initiation of a cycle of regional seminar on cooperatives, as recommended in Resolutio XXXIII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference the Inter-American Economic and Social Counc requested $3,000. The committee recommends th inclusion of this item in the Division of Labor an Social Affairs.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Coun cil asked that $12,000 be allocated to meet th costs of various points listed under Topic 20 of it program, "Research, Studies, and Reports"

which would enable it to make eight studies in this field. The committee recommends $6,000 because it considers that to be a reasonable amount with which to start this activity, which also will be under the Division of Labor and Social Affairs.

In the budget estimates submitted by the Secretary General, $10,000 was requested for a regional seminar on social affairs. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council asked that this be increased to $20,000, so that the two regional seminars contemplated in its work program might be held. The committee recommends that this item be kept at $10,000, with the understanding that the other seminar may be held during the fiscal year 1958–59.

To take care of Topic 21 of its work program, which deals with technical meetings relating to three pilot projects for rural development, and Topic 22, which deals with technical advisory services to institutions of the member states and with the sending of experts to the countries requesting their services, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council requested $10,000. During the consideration of this request, the Executive Secretariat of I-A Ecosoc informed the committee that it is preparing a plan to regulate the administrative aspects of this activity. However, it became evident that the coordination of these indisputably important services with the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization ought to be more carefully studied. Under these circumstances, the Finance Committee believes that it is not advisable just now to approve the total amount requested for this item. Nevertheless, in order to make it possible for part of the services contemplated by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be provided, the committee recommends that the item for Travel in the Division of Labor and Social Affairs be increased by $4,000 in order to take care of consultation programs.

The Finance Committee recommends the inclusion of the $3,000 requested by I-A Ecosoc for the translation of basic technical material to which point 20.5.3 of its work program refers. This item is also under the Division of Labor and Social Affairs.

In the budget estimates submitted by the Secretary General, $12,000 was also requested for the Office of the Director of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to give effect to the provisions of various resolutions approved by the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A Ecosoc. Since the work program includes topics that stem from later meetings, I-A Ecosoc asked that the amount proposed by the Secretary General be increased to $20,000 and that the respective terms of reference be broadened so as to include compliance with the resolutions of other conferences and meetings. The Finance Committee considered this request in relation to others made by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, that four new specialists be included: two—to deal with Topic 6 (Regular Studies on Markets for Basic Products) and Topic 7 (International Trade Statistics); one, to make the studies on the prevention of on-the-job accidents and the economic and social effects of such accidents, contemplated in point 20.4.2 of the program; and one, to evaluate the needs of technical assistance in the Americas, pursuant to Topic 28 of the program.

The committee believes that these requests may be met on the basis of the experience that the Secretariat has had in utilizing funds for the above-mentioned purpose, which have been included in the Office of the Director in previous budget estimates. This has made it possible for the technical studies required by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be undertaken by contract and for its requirements to be met with greater flexibility. After studying the various aspects of the problem, the committee decided to recommend an increase in the $12,000 item for the Office of the Director of the Department to $25,000, which should be utilized to carry out provisions of various resolutions approved by the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, that is, those dealing with coffee and bananas, and other resolutions passed by the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting and later gatherings. Consequently, the creation of the four specialist posts requested by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council is not recommended.

The committee recommends certain reductions in other items requested by the Secretary General. In the Division of Housing and Planning it reduced the item for Travel from $3,200 to $2,400, because it believed that the expenses of representatives from the Pan American Union to the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress may properly be taken from the funds allotted to the Travel Division. The amount requested for Special Supplies and Services in the Division of Housing and Planning is also reduced, from $7,200 to $6,000.

In the Travel Division, the committee decided to cut out $6,000 that was requested for the preparation of a bibliography on the tourist industry and a guide to the United States, because it felt that these were new publications for which there is no urgent need.

In brief, the $655,920 that the committee recommends for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	$120,620
Division of Economic Research	203,760
Division of Labor and Social Affairs	156,910
Division of Housing and Planning	66,950
Travel Division	69,570
Division of Technical Cooperation	38,110

Office of Statistics

The item of $292,420 recommended by the committee for this Office is the same as that proposed by the Secretary General.

Department of International Law

For this department the committee recommends $365,500, which is $8,860 more than the amount requested by the Secretary General. The amounts allotted to the Office of the Director, the Legal Division, and the Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women are the same as those requested. The Finance Committee considered the suggestion that a new post of Legal Specialist, Class 4, be created in the last-named office, to make the technical studies requested by the Tenth Inter-American Conference and by Assemblies of the Commission. The committee found that the Inter-American Commission of Women had not utilized the monies, totaling $6,000, appropriated by the Council in the 1955–56 and 1956–57 budgets for the Continental Campaign, and felt that, if the Council had no objection, those monies might be held at the disposal of the Inter-American Commission of Women to make the proposed legal studies, by contract, during the fiscal year 1957–58.

The item requested by the Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee has been increased from $16,820 to $19,600, because the considerable fluctuations in the exchange rate of the cruzeiro in relation to the dollar forced the Secretary General to change his estimates. The committee also took cognizance of the reorganization of the Secretariat office by the Chairman of the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

For the Division of Conferences and Organizations, the Secretary General requested the creation of a new post of Specialist, Class 4, to carry out more effectively the functions that the Pan American Union should perform with respect to the Inter-American Specialized Organizations. The committee recommends the creation of this post.

During the consideration of the budget for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, study was given, at the request of the Delegation of Brazil, to the desirability of a new post, Class 4, for a Translator who should be a specialist in economic matters, for the translation into Portuguese of the technical studies and documents issued by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and its Secretariat, and it was agreed to approve the recommendation that such a post be created, with the understanding that the Secretary General shall assign it to the suitable office. This recommendation means an increase of $6,080 in the Division of Conferences and Organizations.

In conclusion, the $365,500 allocated to the Department of International Law breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	$ 34,590
Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee	19,600
Legal Division	75,940
Division of Conferences and Organizations	199,422
Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women	35,958

Department of Cultural Affairs

The allocation agreed upon by the committee for this department is $699,360, which is $12,700 more than requested. The amount given in the budget estimates for the Office of the Director has not been changed, but the committee believes that the explanation for the item for Travel with respect to collaboration with Unesco is not entirely accurate, and should read: "This amount will enable the Director to perform his cultural activities, especially those carried out in collaboration with Unesco", etc.

The $29,310 proposed for the Secretariat of the Committee for Cultural Action is the same as that requested by the Secretary General.

The committee recommends some changes in the Division of Education: a reduction of $1,400 for Special Supplies and Services, which will not, in the opinion of the committee, hurt the publication program; and another reduction, of $1,000 in the amount requested for an inter-American seminar on over-all planning for public education, inasmuch as the committee believes that economies can be made in some of the estimated expenses.

The amount recommended for the Division of Philosophy, Letters and Sciences is $6,700 more than requested. Two proposals presented by the Delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and the United States were approved. One deals with the Oas-Unesco program of translation and

publication of representative works of Latin American thought and literature. With the recommended $3,000 for this purpose, the department will be able to publish the translations already completed. The other proposal is to hold a round table of American scientists at the Pan American Union, for the purpose of formulating a plan of action for the Organization of American States in the field of science. To this end, the committee recommends an item of $5,000. A reduction of $1,300 has been made in the item Special Supplies and Services.

For the Columbus Memorial Library, the committee approved a proposal of the United States Delegation that the appropriation be increased by $7,500 for Temporary Assistance and Overtime and by $1,500 for Travel. The committee considered these increases in relation to Item 53 of the work program of the department, which refers to the promotion of inter-American library relations, and before reaching a decision, it heard the Department Director and the top officials of the Library, who explained the difficulty of meeting, with the present funds, the demand for collaboration, technical advice, and consultation coming from libraries in the American countries.

The committee agreed to reduce by $600 the amount requested for Special Supplies and Services, leaving the allocation for Duplicating Supplies at $3,000.

In brief, the total of $699,360 agreed upon for this department breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	$102,550
Secretariat of the Committee for Cultural Action	29,310
Division of Education	268,420
Division of Philosophy, Letters and Sciences	128,020
Columbus Memorial Library	171,060

Department of Administrative Affairs

The $693,500 that the committee recommends for this department is the amount given in the budget estimates of the Secretary General. Two new posts are provided for: a Clerk-Typist, Class 7, in the Office of the Director, and a Secretarial Assistant, Class 6, in the Files Section of the General Services Division.

The amount recommended by the committee breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	$ 69,190
Fiscal Division	61,420
Personnel Division	43,990
Publications Promotion and Circulation Division	169,560
Printing Division	37,550
Duplicating Division	90,670
General Services Division	114,980
Buildings and Grounds Division	106,140

Common Staff Costs

For this chapter the Finance Committee recommends $344,310. The changes agreed upon by the committee represent an increase of $25,340 and affect the items for Retirement and Pension Fund and Termination Payments. The committee decided to reduce the amount requested for the latter from $40,000 to $35,000.

The sum agreed upon for the Retirement and Pension Fund is $253,910. In response to a request from the Retirement and Pension Committee, the Secretary General proposed in the budget estimates that the administrative expenses of the fund, $4,070, which so far the fund has been paying, be met by the Pan American Union. After giving this suggestion due consideration, the committee decided not to accept it, because it believed it more appropriate for such expenses to be met by the fund itself.

On the other hand, the Retirement and Pension Committee, in a report presented to the Finance Committee, requested that the contribution of the Pan American Union to the fund be increased from 10 per cent of the staff members' salaries to 12 per cent, for which an additional $43,000 would be needed. As a basis for this request, the committee pointed out that on June 7, 1950, the Council entrusted to the Finance Committee, in consultation with the Retirement and Pension Committee, a study of additional measures to liberalize the plan, and that the latest revision thereof was made in 1951. On April 19, 1956, the Retirement and Pension Committee presented a report to the Council in which the aforesaid increase was proposed. This report was referred to the Finance Committee, which decided to consider it in relation to the budget estimates and in the light of additional information from the Retirement and Pension Committee. After studying in detail all aspects of this matter, and especially the new legislation in effect in the United States where the Pan American Union has its seat and the practice of other international organizations, the committee recommends to the Council an increase in the contribution of the Pan American Union to the Retirement and Pension Fund, from 10 per cent of the salaries to 12 per cent. As a result of the changes introduced in other chapters of the

Secretary General's budget estimates by the Finance Committee, a net saving of $33,910 was achieved. The committee recommends that this amount be utilized to put into effect, as soon as possible in the fiscal year 1957–58, the increase in the contribution of the Pan American Union to the Retirement and Pension Fund.

Common Services

The appropriation recommended by the committee for this chapter of the budget amounts to $167,850, or $6,000 less than that requested by the Secretary General. This change is due to a reduction of $5,000 for Duplicating Supplies and another of $1,000 for Other Supplies and Services. On the first of these, the committee has given an explanation in the first part of this report. The reduction of $1,000 for Other Supplies and Services affects the amount for Audit Fees, keeping it at the amount appropriated in the current budget, $3,000.

Permanent Equipment

For this chapter the Secretary General requested $103,150 and the committee recommends $48,150. The change introduced is in the section Alterations and Improvements to Premises. In that item the Secretary General included $60,000 to cover part of the installation costs of a heating and air-conditioning system in the Main Building of the Pan American Union. The committee bore in mind the fact that on January 18, 1956, the Council had authorized the Secretary General to negotiate a loan of not more than $120,000, to be repaid within two years, for this purpose. The Secretary General, however, did not negotiate the loan because the cost estimates at the time the aforesaid work was to be done were more than double the initial estimates approved by the Council. Since, moreover, the problem of air conditioning and improvements to the heating system is closely allied to the urgent need for space to take care of the work of the Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, their committees, and the Pan American Union, the Finance Committee believes that a complete study of this situation is necessary. Therefore, it thought it more suitable to recommend that no decision be taken just now on the installation of a new heating and air-conditioning system in the Main Building until the problem of lack of space has been wholly solved. The committee suggests to the Council the advisability of starting the study of this acute problem immediately. Consequently, the committee recommends that the aforesaid item of $60,000 be eliminated, and proposes that $5,000 be included for repairs to the heating system and the purchase of air-conditioning units for several offices in the Main Building of the Pan American Union.

Debt Service

The amount of $107,400 in this chapter covers amortization of the loans authorized by the Council in previous years.

Contingencies

The item of $50,000 allocated to this chapter is the same as that approved for 1956–57.

Inter-American Defense Board

The committee recommends an item of $255,900 to meet the expenses of the Board. The reduction of $2,500 in the amount requested is based on reductions that, in the opinion of the committee, can be made in the items for Equipment Maintenance, $500, and Office Furniture and Equipment, $2,000. The amount of $3,000 allocated for Office Furniture and Equipment is $1,500 more than the amount budgeted for 1956–57 and is considered reasonable for the gradual replacement of antiquated equipment.

Assessments

The amount of the budget submitted by the Finance Committee ($4,287,286) will be financed by assessments to the member states. These assessments have been determined in accordance with the formula approved by the Council, according to which they should be in proportion to those of the same states in the United Nations scale of contributions, taking into account also the two following factors: no state shall pay a quota greater than 66 per cent of the total contributions of the member states; and no state shall be set a quota in which its per capita contribution is greater than the per capita contribution of the largest contributor.

Conclusion

As a result of the recommendations set forth in this report, the Finance Committee herewith submits the following draft resolutions to the Council for consideration:

Draft resolution on appropriations
Draft resolution on quotas

At the same meeting of December 19, 1956, the Council approved the following

resolutions, as proposed in the preceding report:

I

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To appropriate the amount of $4,273,570 to meet the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and the amount of $13,716 for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund, as follows:

Chapter	Amount
1. Executive Offices	$ 160,940
2. Office of Public Relations	432,320
3. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	655,920
4. Office of Statistics	292,420
5. Department of International Law	365,500
6. Department of Cultural Affairs	699,360
7. Department of Administrative Affairs	693,500
8. Common Staff Costs	344,310
9. Common Services	167,850
10. Permanent Equipment	48,150
11. Debt Service	107,400
12. Contingencies	50,000
Total, Pan American Union	$4,017,670
13. Inter-American Defense Board	255,900
Total	$4,273,570
Reimbursement to Working Capital Fund:	
Expenditures in connection with the death of the former Secretary General (Doc. C-i-289, Rev. 3, approved by the Council of the Organization of American States January 4, 1956).	13,716
Total	$4,287,286

2. To authorize the Secretary General to transfer credits as follows:

a. From appropriation Chapter 12, Contingencies, to other chapters, and to use them to meet unforeseen requirements.

b. Between chapters of the budget, provided that the transfers do not exceed five per cent of the total appropriation for the chapter from which the credit is taken. The transfers that exceed five per cent may be made with the approval of the Finance Committee. The Council shall be notified of all transfers in a special report at the end of the fiscal year.

c. Up to $15,000 from the Working Capital Fund in order to meet the cost of increasing the quantity of periodicals for which there is sufficient demand, and the reprinting of other publications, the supply of which is being exhausted by sales. It is understood that the Working Capital Fund will be replenished by depositing the receipts from the sale of publications, and that an accounting for this fund will be included in the annual report rendered to the Finance Committee.

II

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

That the scale of assessments and the contributions of the member states for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, shall be as follows:

Country	Percentage	Amount
Argentina	7.44	$ 318,974
Bolivia	.31	13,291
Brazil	7.54	323,261
Chile	2.08	89,175
Colombia	2.58	110,612
Costa Rica	.25	10,718
Cuba	1.89	81,030
Dominican Republic	.31	13,291
Ecuador	.31	13,291
El Salvador	.38	16,292
Guatemala	.44	18,864
Haiti	.25	10,718
Honduras	.25	10,718
Mexico	4.84	207,504
Nicaragua	.25	10,718
Panama	.31	13,291
Paraguay	.25	10,718
Peru	1.01	43,302
United States	66.00	2,829,609
Uruguay	1.02	43,730
Venezuela	2.29	98,179
Totals	100.00	$4,287,286

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Third Inter-American Statistical Conference[1]

This Conference was held in Petrópolis, Brazil, from June 9 to 23, 1955, under the auspices of the Government of Brazil and the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI).

All the American republics except Cuba were represented at the Conference by official delegations, as was Canada, a member of IASI. In addition to the OAS and IASI, representatives were present from the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies and from the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, and the International Statistical Institute. Observers were also present from a number of national institutions interested in various aspects of statistics.

At the plenary meeting for organization, held June 9, Dr. Elmano Gomes Cardim, Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation, and Dr. Luis Cárcamo Cantín, Chairman of the Chilean Delegation, were elected, by acclamation, to serve as President and Vice President, respectively.

The Conference approved the following resolutions:

1. CURRENT AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the availability of comprehensive and sound statistical information is fundamental to the promotion of agriculture and the strengthening of the economy in all American countries, and that basic facts on many aspects of agricultural production are required by the international organizations to facilitate the successful completion of the general programs in their charge;

That, notwithstanding the significant progress that has been made by many countries in the development and improvement of the body of basic statistical information, there still remain many problems the solution to which might be greatly facilitated by the aid and consultation of international agencies;

That some of the problems requiring special attention are those involving special applications of sampling techniques, establishment of uniform definitions and nomenclature of agricultural commodities, operational procedures in the collection of data and methods of estimation, use of standard weights and measures, and provision for adequate and timely publication of results;

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) reviewed in detail the recommendations of the Second Session of that Committee, as well as the corresponding working document, and has submitted a comprehensive report on its findings; and

That this Conference has studied the Report of the Third Session of COINS on current agricultural statistics and the working and reference documents pertaining thereto,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the findings and recommendations on current agricultural statistics, contained in the Report prepared and adopted by the Third Session of COINS, which appears as an appendix to this resolution.

2. To recommend to the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) that it make a study and present its findings to a forthcoming session of COINS, on the problems involved in:

   a. The establishment of uniform definitions and nomenclature of agricultural commodities;
   b. Special applications of sampling methods, including non-sampling errors;
   c. The requirements to be included in the agricultural census in order that its results may be more easily utilized for the purpose of designing sample surveys for current agricultural statistics;
   d. Operational procedures in the collection of data and methods of estimation;
   e. Use of standard weights and measures;
   f. Time reference for issuance of agricultural statistical information, giving preferential attention to the influence that planting

[1] For a report on the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, *see* Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 194–202.

and harvesting seasons exert on the determination of such time reference; and

g. Other problems and practices relative to the adequate and timely publication of the data.

3. To recommend the continuation and strengthening of the cooperative relations of the IASI with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and other international organizations, as well as with national agencies charged with the development and improvement of agricultural statistics.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 1

(Suggestions of the Third Session of COINS, June 1955, current agricultural statistics)

Needs and objectives of current agricultural statistics

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics

RECOMMENDS:

a. That the American nations which do not have an adequate agricultural-statistics system should proceed as soon as possible to carry out a program of current agricultural statistics, in accordance with the orientation which the international meetings have given, designed to provide timely information on agriculture issued often enough to render a real service to government agencies, farmers, dealers, and other interested parties.

b. That those nations which have such a system should continue their agricultural-statistics programs, striving for continuous improvement.

c. That a country initiating an agricultural-statistics program concentrate its efforts on long-term objectives as well as on immediate needs for data.

d. That provision be made for progressive development by selecting successively for initiation or expansion, and according to priorities, those series of data which are most needed by the agricultural industry.

Scope of a current agricultural-statistics program

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics

SUGGESTS:

That the American countries adopt the minimum program of current agricultural statistics presented below and, as opportunity permits, proceed to give effect to the more complete list presented in the expanded program.

I. MINIMUM PROGRAM FOR ALL COUNTRIES

A. Principal crops:
   1. Area sown for annual crops; and area planted, or number of trees, for permanent or tree crops
   2. Quantity produced (during the crop year)
B. Livestock production:
   1. Number of animals by kind, classified by sex and if possible by age groups
   2. Production of meat for food (livestock slaughtering)
   3. Production of milk
C. Prices of agricultural products and of items purchased by farmers:
   1. Prices received by farmers
   2. Prices paid by farmers
D. The minimum program should include as soon as possible a service of crop forecasting, which, according to the character of each crop, should at least once a year provide information on area to be sown, and anticipated quantities of principal crops to be harvested

II. EXPANDED PROGRAM

The items included in this list may be obtained both from primary producers and secondary sources by the agricultural statistics service, or may be available from other agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental.

A. Crops, livestock, and poultry—area, number, production, and value of production:
   1. Crops:
      a. Area sown or number of plants
      b. Area harvested
      c. Area of crop failures (stating causes)
      d. Quantity produced
      e. Value of production on the farm
   2. Livestock and poultry:
      a. Cattle:
         i. Number of animals, classified by kinds of cattle according to purpose for which kept, and by age and sex groups
         ii. Production of meat, milk, butter, cheese, hides, and other derived products, specifying quantity and value on the farm
      b. Hogs:
         i. Number of animals, classified by kinds of hogs according to purpose for which kept, and by age and sex groups
         ii. Meat and lard production, and value on the farm
      c. Horses, asses, and mules: Number of

animals classified by species, and by age and sex groups
d. Sheep:
i. Number of animals, classified by kinds of sheep according to purposes for which kept, and by age and sex groups
ii. Production of meat and wool, and value on the farm
e. Other livestock
f. Poultry:
i. Number of birds, classified by kind and purposes for which kept
ii. Production of meat and eggs, and value on the farm
3. Index numbers of agricultural production

B. Economic and social statistics related to agriculture:
1. Agricultural population and agricultural workers:
a. Agricultural population
b. Number of agricultural workers, classified by occupation, class of workers, sex and age groups
c. Agricultural wages in cash and/or kind
2. Machinery, equipment, and agricultural supplies:
a. Numbers of machinery and equipment, by kinds and use
b. Amounts of fertilizers used, and value
c. Amounts of pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides used, and value
d. Amounts of other supplies (e.g. twine, containers)
3. Prices of agricultural products and of items purchased by farmers:
a. Prices received by farmers
b. Prices paid by farmers
c. Index numbers of *a* and *b*
4. Consumption and utilization of agricultural products:
a. Human food
b. Animal food
c. Other
5. Annual inventory on farms (total values) of:
a. Land and buildings
b. Machinery and equipment
c. Livestock and poultry
d. Grain and fodder
e. Other (e.g. agricultural supplies)
6. Stock (quantities) of agricultural commodities:
a. On farms
b. In warehouses, ports, etc.
7. Agricultural credit:
a. Number and type of agricultural-credi organizations
b. Total number and amounts of loan granted, by purposes, terms and type c guarantee
c. Amount and rate of interest paid

C. Forecasting service: The expanded progam c current agricultural statistics should includ a forecasting service appropriate to the need of the country.

Basic considerations for the establishment or im provement of a program of current agricultural sta tistics

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics

Recommends:

a. That the governments and government agen cies pay special attention to programs of curren agricultural statistics, taking all measures neces sary to provide sufficient funds and adequate per sonnel to the offices responsible for the executio of the program.

b. That the attention of appropriate inter national agencies be drawn to the importance c programs relating to organization and improve ment of agricultural statistics, adapted to the con ditions of each country, and that these agencie be requested, if possible, to expand personne training programs and other forms of technica assistance for the adequate development of thi subject matter field.

c. That the existing national services and dat be reviewed to the end that expansion and im provements may be made in accordance with th needs of the countries.

d. That steps be taken to provide traine technical and clerical personnel with adequate re muneration, and to develop basic materials, fa cilities, and services needed to accelerate th improvement.

e. That there be developed in each country plan of work for presentation to the competen government authorities, reflecting adequate inte gration with the programs of other agencies per forming agricultural and statistical functions i the government.

Sampling methods used in making agricultural esti mates and forecasts, and elements to be considered i their adoption

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics

a. Recommends that the national program o current agricultural statistics be developed wit continuous and increased attention to strengthen

ing the methods of collection and analysis. To this end, the sources of information should be studied carefully to provide adequate coverage and proper distribution from a sampling viewpoint, including the corps of crop observers, processors or buyers of farm products, and local agents where these are an essential medium of obtaining data. Procedures for tabulating the results of surveys need to be carefully planned and carried out, in order to obtain greatest precision of results.

b. RECOMMENDS that in establishing agricultural statistics services based on probability sampling, initial effort be directed toward setting up sound survey procedures based on an appraisal of local conditions and background information. For efficiency, from the standpoint of cost, the following essential requirements should be met: careful design of the sample, control of nonresponse, and provision for making realistic estimate of error.

c. SUGGESTS that the program of agricultural statistics include surveys of producers' intentions, as well as forecasts based on the condition of the crop during its growth period, and estimates of final production. Where forecasts are made by properly qualified observers furnishing periodic reports on conditions of growing crops, they should be subject to check, as for example by objective plant measurements and by objective samples of the crops to be harvested immediately prior to the regular harvesting season. Forecasts of crop and livestock production should be undertaken as soon as satisfactory estimates of producing units and actual production have been developed.

d. RECOMMENDS that a continuous program be developed which provides for research, training, and consultation in an integrated effort to improve current agricultural statistics. The program should include a Latin American research and training center in which pilot surveys would be conducted by experts with the assistance of the students. In this field all possible help should be obtained from national and international organizations interested in strengthening agricultural statistics. The objective is to orient the work in such a way that techniques may be found which are appropriate to the different conditions existing in the various countries of the Hemisphere.

Problems of international comparability of agricultural statistics

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics

a. ACKNOWLEDGES the participation of the countries in complying with recommendations *a* and *b* on international comparability formulated at the Second Session. Many countries have submitted to the Secretariat of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) the reports requested on their agricultural statistics; other countries are urged to do so as soon as possible.

b. REQUESTS that the IASI, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other international organizations, continue to solicit current information with respect to the status of programs and methods utilized in the several countries, report upon them, and make recommendations concerning further national and international action which might be taken to secure needed improvements.

c. RECOMMENDS to its members that they prepare and issue annually brief statements on the methods, concepts, and procedures used in their agricultural statistics; that in publishing current statistics they include notes on the definitions used and other information needed to understand the data; and that, insofar as they have not already done so, they take steps to bring the definitions used in current agricultural statistics into line with those used in the agricultural census.

2. CURRENT INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That it is desirable that American countries compile current industrial statistics, in order to determine their industrial development;

That it is desirable, for purposes of international comparability, to fix minimum standards that may be adopted in the compilation of those statistics;

That current industrial statistics should be compiled with attention to the need for elaborating indexes of physical production and wages;

That Resolution 25 of the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress should be modified in view of present needs and possibilities of the American countries;

That it is necessary to make an inter-American survey aimed at obtaining the information needed to permit examination of the experiences and progress of the countries of the hemisphere in applying international standards for the preparation of current industrial statistics;

That one of the fundamental steps for the initiation or improvement of industrial statistics is the creation and maintenance of a register of industrial establishments;

That the exchange of information on the de-

velopment of industrial statistics is very important, not only to those countries which have not yet taken their first industrial census or have not developed their current statistics, but also to all national statistical agencies;

That industrial statistics on construction, mining, and electric energy and gas production play an important part in estimating national income and in special economic studies; and

That this Conference has reviewed the findings on current industrial statistics of the Report on the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), held at Petrópolis, Brazil, June 3–8, 1955,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the American countries which as yet have not done so, undertake the collection and compilation of current data on industrial production to complement the information obtained from the industrial censuses.

2. To recommend that those countries which may be able to do so, adopt the following standards as an extension of the minimum suggested by COINS, recommended by the United Nations, for annual collection of current industrial statistics, and that, for each group of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations (ISIC) and for each important industry within each group, the data set out below be collected:

a. Number of establishments;
b. Total employed during several specified periods in the year;
c. Total salaries and wages paid to employees;
d. Total man-hours worked;
e. Gross expenditure on fixed assets during the year, distinguishing:
   (1) New; and
   (2) Secondhand;
f. Value of sales of fixed capital assets;
g. Value of stocks at beginning and end of year, distinguishing:
   (1) Raw materials;
   (2) Semifinished products (work in progress); and
   (3) Finished products;
h. Total value of products made or sold and work done;
i. Quantities and values of important products made or sold; and
j. Quantities of important materials, fuel, and power used or purchased.

3. To recommend that the industrial classification used by the countries be convertible to the ISIC of the United Nations.

4. To recommend to the countries that they publish their current industrial statistics with a minimum of delay, especially as regards national summaries.

5. To recommend that the current industrial statistics endeavor to take into account the need of preparing indexes of physical production and wages, labor income, and value of production for purposes of national income estimates, taking into consideration for the former the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission as published in *Index Numbers of Industrial Production*, "Studies in methods," No. 1.

6. To suggest to the Inter American Statistical Institute that it undertake a survey on the experiences and progress achieved by the countries of the hemisphere in the application of international standards for the preparation of their current industrial statistics.

7. To approve the recommendation of the Third Session of COINS contained in the Report of that Session in the section relative to the register of industrial establishments [Chapter II, point 11.2]; and to suggest to the American countries their compliance therewith.

8. To approve the recommendation of the Third Session of COINS relative to the exchange of information on methods, procedures, manuals and other materials concerning industrial statistics, contained in the Report of that Session [Chapter I, point 11.4].

9. To recommend the organization of statistics of construction, mining, and electric energy and gas production in those countries that do not yet have such statistics, and their improvement in those countries that are already compiling them.

3. INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the American countries should have the necessary facilities for the correct application of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), of the United Nations, in their industrial statistics;

That the United Nations will publish shortly a preliminary list of the economic activities covered by each group of the ISIC; and

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) presented a recommendation to the United Nations and to the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) on this subject.

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the American countries which have not yet done so prepare a listing of their industrial activities under each three-digit group of the ISIC, specifying for each activity the principal products and describing, where necessary, the industrial process involved, and transmit said list to the Inter American Statistical Institute and to the United Nations.

2. To approve the requests contained in the report on current industrial statistics adopted by the Third Session of COINS with reference to industrial classification [Chapter I, point 11.3], which appears as an appendix to this resolution.

3. To request the United Nations:

a. To develop methods for the treatment of establishments whose activities fall under more than one group of the ISIC; and

b. To consider the subdivision of the groups of the ISIC in order to provide more analytical detail for certain groups which cover a wider area of industrial activity.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 3

(Requests from the Third Session of COINS, June 1955, regarding the International Standard Industrial Classification)

International Standard Industrial Classification

The Committee on Improvement of National Statistics,

NOTING that an alphabetical index of the chief products and processes specified in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is still unavailable,

a. REITERATES its request to the United Nations to complete the alphabetical index permitting the maximum use of the ISIC by all countries planning or developing industrial statistics.

b. REQUESTS the Inter American Statistical Institute to give priority to the preparation, in cooperation with the United Nations, of a Spanish edition of the Coding Manual and of the alphabetical index for the application of the ISIC, taking into account similar work undertaken by the countries.

4. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That it is important for all the American countries to have index numbers of industrial production; and

That the limited basic statistical information available in some countries complicates the preparation of internationally comparable indexes,

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest to the countries that, until the application of the recommendation contained in point 5, of Resolution 2 of this Conference, on "Current Industrial Statistics", becomes possible, they prepare, periodically, index numbers of production on the principal industrial groups, even though information on only a part of the universe is obtained, provided that this part represents the major proportion of production and the data are supplied regularly by the same group of establishments. The precise coverage of such partial indexes should be fully explained when they are published.

2. To recommend to the American countries that have not yet done so, that they apply the standards and recommendations published by the United Nations in *Index Numbers of Industrial Production*, "Studies in Methods," No. 1, in order to obtain greater comparability in the preparation of indexes of industrial production.

5. COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION FOR FOREIGN-TRADE STATISTICS

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) of the United Nations constitutes a valuable contribution for the systematic analysis of inter-American and world trade;

That the Tenth Inter-American Conference recommended the use of the SITC and, at the same time, took note of the Uniform Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA), which is an expansion of the SITC and which is accepted as an advance both in the comparability of foreign-trade statistics of the Central American countries and in the coordination between customs and statistical work;

That the preliminary edition of the Coding Manual for the Application of the SITC, prepared in Spanish by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), has been of great help to the countries in the application of this classification, and that this help would be still greater if a definitive edition of the Manual were prepared, by expanding it and adding to it an alphabetical index of the commodities; and

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) studied the problem of a uniform classification of

commodities and recommended that its members furnish statistics according to the SITC,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge member countries to follow the recommendation of the Third Session of COINS concerning the classification of commodities, as follows:

"a. RECOMMENDS that its members take appropriate steps to provide foreign-trade statistics according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), either by adopting the classification with such changes as may be necessary to meet national needs without changing its framework, or by using the classification as a supplement to their national systems, and that its members follow, as closely as possible, the suggestions of the United Nations as to the frequency and content of those statistics."

. . . . . .

"c. REQUESTS the IASI, in consultation with the American nations, to study the application of the SITC and the need to subdivide the items of the classification, and to present suggested subdivisions to the United Nations for its consideration."

2. To urge member countries to transmit to the IASI their opinions on the application of the SITC and of the Manual therefor.

3. To recommend to the American countries who wish to unify their customs nomenclatures and statistical classifications, that they make use of the experience and methodology employed in the preparation of the NAUCA.

4. To request the IASI to take the necessary measures to publish the revised edition of the Spanish Coding Manual for the Application of the SITC, including a detailed alphabetical index.

6. TRANSACTION VALUE FOR FOREIGN-TRADE STATISTICS

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the adoption of the "transaction value" principle, developed by the United Nations for the compilation of foreign-trade statistics, would increase the utility and international comparability of these statistics;

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, held in Petrópolis, Brazil, June 3–8, 1955, carefully studied this subject and suggested that the member countries compile detailed information concerning freight and insurance; and that it also made recommendation to those countries with inconvertible currencies on the presentation of the statistics; and

That certain countries maintain exchange systems that involve multiple rates of exchange which create problems in the statistical presentation,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American countries the use of the concept of "transaction value" as basis for the compilation of their foreign-trade statistics and, where this may not be possible, to take steps to furnish supplementary statistical data on the basis of this value.

2. To suggest to the American countries that they study the possibility of compiling data, in the greatest detail possible, on the insurance and freight paid for the international transportation of goods, distinguishing between payments to national and those to foreign concerns.

3. To urge countries which have inconvertible currencies, or which use multiple exchange rates, to present their foreign-trade statistics in the currency of the country and in a freely convertible and relatively stable currency, conversion to the latter being made at the rates of exchange appropriate to each transaction.

7. ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the lack of a uniform method for the assignment of imports and exports by countries, one of the major difficulties in obtaining international comparability, and that this stems from the different legal provisions existing in the countries;

That the appropriate bases for the assignment of exports and imports according to the country of consignment, as defined by the Group of Experts of the United Nations, are: a. In the case of imports the country of consignment is the country from which the goods were first shipped (by any form of transport) to the reporting country, without any commercial transaction intervening between that country and the country of import; and b. In the case of exports, the country of consignment is the last country to which the goods were shipped (by any form of transport) by the exporting country, without, as far as was known, any commercial transaction intervening; and

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, held in Pe

trópolis, Brazil, June 3–8, 1955, after careful study made a suggestion regarding this matter,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Inter American Statistical Institute and the United Nations to continue their activities toward the achievement of a precise standard unifying the criterion on the assignment by country, for the purposes of analyzing imports by countries.

2. To recommend to the American countries that, if possible, they establish a record enabling them to present their foreign-trade data according to the country of consignment for their imports and exports. Countries which have a need for data according to countries of purchase or of sale could take the necessary steps to compile statistics on that basis.

8. Definition of Customs Areas for Foreign-Trade Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That one of the obstacles to the comparability of foreign-trade statistics is the use of different definitions of the customs areas of the countries which have commercial relations;

That the possibilities of comparability would increase considerably if the countries, when assigning their imports and exports, would use the definitions of the customs areas of the countries with which they trade; and

That the Statistical Office of the United Nations has started investigations for the purpose of making available the definitions which the different countries give to their customs areas,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the American nations, when compiling their foreign-trade statistics, utilize to the greatest possible extent the definitions of customs areas given by the different countries with which they have commercial transactions.

2. To request the Statistical Office of the United Nations to continue its valuable work of completing the list of definitions of customs areas of the various countries, taking into account points of international law which may exist.

9. Investigation of Discrepancies in International Trade Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That there are unexplained discrepancies in the statistics of mutual trade of countries; and

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) recommended an investigation into such discrepancies, using the system of sampling of important shipments recorded in the reciprocal foreign-trade statistics of pairs of countries,

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Inter American Statistical Institute carry out the recommendations of the Third Session of COINS on this subject, as follows:

"a. That the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) select (taking into account suggestions of member nations) a limited number of cases in which two American countries have substantial unexplained discrepancies in statistics covering their mutual trade, and request those countries to investigate the reasons for these discrepancies by determining how a sample of important shipments was recorded in the statistics of each of the countries.

"b. That the results of these studies be transmitted by the IASI to members of COINS and to the United Nations for use in developing standard definitions and practices."

10. National Definitions and Practices for Foreign-Trade Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That different criteria exist in the American countries regarding the definitions and practices used in the compilation of their foreign-trade statistics, which should be made known to the other countries, as well as to international organizations, with the object of enabling adequate interpretation of the data; and

That there is a recommendation of the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) on this subject,

RESOLVES:

To urge the American countries to follow the recommendation of the Third Session of COINS on definitions and practices, as follows:

"a. That its members undertake an investigation of the definitions and practices with respect to foreign-trade statistics of their respective countries, including specifically those relating to inclusions and exclusions, and of the reasons therefor.

"b. That its members provide the results of their investigation to the Inter American

Statistical Institute and to the United Nations for guidance in establishing standards in this field."

11. Coverage of Foreign-Trade Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the United Nations Statistical Commission has formulated highly useful recommendations for the compilation of foreign-trade statistics, and that the study of the coverage of these statistics requires still further consideration,

Resolves:

1. To request the Inter American Statistical Institute, in collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations concerned, to dedicate technical efforts to the study of this aspect of foreign-trade statistics.

2. To request the Statistical Commission of the United Nations to study further the question of the treatment of changes in ownership of ships and aircraft, since they affect the coverage of foreign-trade statistics.

12. Price and Quantum Indexes of Foreign-Trade Transactions

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The importance to all American countries of fluctuations in the volume and price of their exports and imports; and

The necessity of providing adequate measurements of these fluctuations by means of index numbers,

Resolves:

1. To suggest to the American countries that they calculate indexes of terms of trade and of capacity to import.

2. To draw to the attention of the American countries the recommendations and viewpoints on these matters of the United Nations Statistical Commission at its eighth and previous sessions.[2]

3. To recommend that, in the formulation of procedures for the calculation of terms of trade for the member states of the Organization of American States, the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission on this matter be taken into consideration.

4. To suggest to the American countries th they make periodic investigations to determi the degree of divergence between the inde which they ordinarily calculate and those wh would be obtained by using other weighti systems.

5. To request the American countries to p vide descriptions explaining as clearly as possi the statistical sources, concepts, and methods e ployed by them in the construction of their dexes.

6. To urge countries to endeavor to impro the basic data from which these indexes are cal lated, since the quality of the basic data f quently exerts greater influence on the results th do differences in formulae.

13. Technical Assistance in Foreign-Trad Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conf ence,

Considering:

That the important help furnished to t countries by international organizations (Stat tical Office of the United Nations, Economic Co mission for Latin America, and the Inter Americ Statistical Institute) has facilitated the imp mentation of the international recommendatic on foreign trade, which in turn has contributed the improvement of national practices and of ternational comparability;

That, on the other hand, the exchange of tec nical assistance among countries, in order benefit reciprocally from the experience of ea country in specialized fields, would expand t above-mentioned help; and

That the Third Session of the Committee Improvement of National Statistics (Coins) h made a recommendation requesting the contin tion of the technical assistance in foreign-tra statistics,

Resolves:

1. To approve the request of the Third Sessi of Coins, with slight modification, so as to read follows: "Requests that the Inter American St tistical Institute and the United Nations coop ate in providing to countries, upon their reque the necessary technical assistance needed in t field of foreign-trade statistics and customs clas fication and nomenclature."

2. To recommend that the American countr exchange, through reciprocal technical he wherever and whenever they deem advisable, th experiences in specialized statistical fields.

[2] United Nations Statistical Commission: *Report on the Fourth Session*, Doc. E/1312, May 20, 1949; *Report on the Eighth Session*, Doc. E/2569, sup. 5, April 23, 1954.

14. Revocation of Resolution 31 (Relative to Foreign-Trade Statistical Practices and Definitions) of the First Inter-American Statistical Congress

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the recommendations contained in Resolution 31 of the First Inter-American Statistical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in September 1947, on the methodology for compilation of foreign-trade statistics, were based essentially on the recommendations of the International Convention concerning Economic Statistics (1928) of the League of Nations;

That this Convention has not been ratified by any American country; and

That the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi) and the United Nations have made more recent recommendations which are better adapted to present conditions,

Resolves:

To recommend to the American countries that, in compiling their foreign-trade statistics, they follow the recommendations of the United Nations and the Iasi and consider as null and void the recommendations of the First Inter-American Statistical Congress on this subject.

15. Balance of Payments Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The important contribution of the International Monetary Fund to the progress attained in the presentation of balance of payments statistics;

The need for explicit figures on the surplus and deficit position of each country;

The need for interchange of figures on bilateral international transactions; and

The lack of adequate data on foreign investments and their services,

Resolves:

1. To recognize the valuable assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund in the preparation of the balance of payments statements of Latin American countries through:

   a. Compilation of the *Balance of Payments Manual;*

   b. Specialized courses on this subject; and

   c. Contribution of technical assistance in the preparation of the calculations;

and to express the hope that such assistance will continue.

2. To request the International Monetary Fund to resume publication of tables on the compensatory financing of international transactions, for countries which may request it. It was agreed that the published tables should mention that the presentation follows the Fund's criteria and that, consequently, the transactions considered may be subject to further discussion.

3. To recommend that the American countries interchange the data necessary for improving the calculation of their respective balance of payments statements.

4. To request that the Inter American Statistical Institute study the possibility of developing, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, a uniform plan under which the American countries may undertake, within their economic censuses, the compilation of data on foreign investments; and that these censuses be supplemented by surveys for the same purpose, in a manner maintaining international comparability.

16. Statistics on Tourism

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That a suggestion was made by the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress (1954) that this Conference look into the matter of statistics on tourism; and

That this field of statistics needs further development,

Resolves:

To request the Inter American Statistical Institute to survey current definitions and practices employed by the American nations and suggest basic methods for the compilation of statistics of tourism which might facilitate international comparability of such statistics.

17. Maritime Transportation Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That it is of great importance for the American states to have accurate statistics that will enable them to evaluate the actual capacity of their means of maritime transportation, in order to appraise adequately the transportation needs that would arise in the event of emergency, whether for the continental defense program or for the basic economic requirements of each state, and to determine now what cooperative measures would need to be taken in such a case in order to utilize

most advantageously and equitably the available means of transportation;

That for the execution of this proposal the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council has prepared a program of maritime statistics, which has been presented for study and consideration of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference; and

That, following examination of the different topics suggested in the program and the questionnaires proposed to be used in the collection of these data, it is considered necessary to undertake a survey of the American countries to determine to what extent the recommendations formulated in the program mentioned can be accepted and are workable,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) that it consult the governments of the American states on methods which would aid in the compilation of the statistics envisaged in the program contained in the document *The Development of Comparable Maritime Statistics in the American Republics* (IASI document 3244a, April 1955), prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

2. To recommend to the IASI that it undertake a study of the existing statistics of maritime transport in the American countries.

3. To recommend that, based on the results of the work enumerated in points 1 and 2 above, and in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the IASI carry out the additional studies necessary to an adequate plan of maritime traffic statistics, shipping fleet statistics, and port statistics.

18. PUBLIC-FINANCE STATISTICS

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the great importance of the transactions of governments in the modern economy calls for adequate public-finance statistics classified not only on an administrative basis but also on functional and economic bases;

That there is no adequate standardization of definitions and classifications used in the public accounts of governments of the American countries for purposes of international comparability;

That, with some exceptions, there is no standardization in the definitions and classifications of public accounts at the various levels of government within the countries; and

That a great deal of preparatory work is necessary in order to develop adequate systems of public-finance statistics within the countries,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) be requested to urge the governments of the American countries to develop a system for producing public-finance statistics on a basis of standardized and uniform definitions and classifications for all levels of government within the countries, taking into account the need for international comparability.

2. That the IASI be requested to circulate among the American countries the draft plan of public-finance statistics prepared by the United Nations, for study and comment looking to the formulation of a minimum program.

3. That the IASI draw the attention of the various countries to:

   a. The standardized budgetary nomenclature and systems developed by Brazil;
   b. The uniform systems of public-finance statistics developed in some American countries, for example, Canada, the United States, and Uruguay; and
   c. The procedures employed in these countries for the purpose of developing and maintaining these systems.

4. That arrangements be made by the IASI, in collaboration with the United Nations, for the convening of an *ad hoc* meeting on public-finance statistics, at an appropriate time and when the progress achieved by countries in this field warrants it.

19. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME AND OTHER STATISTICS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That economic statistics arise from a vast and complex network of transactions which take place in the course of production, distribution, and utilization of goods and services, and that they therefore have a common origin and belong to a single comprehensive and harmonious system;

That the most complete expression of this approach to economic statistics thus far has been effected through the systems of national accounts which are now being published on a continuing basis by various countries;

That the United Nations has carried out a study of the concepts, classification, and presentation of statistics of national accounts, and that the

results of this study have been published in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* ("Studies in Methods", series F, No. 2);

That there exist, moreover, related statistical systems and series which likewise are part of the sum total of economic information referred to in the first paragraph; and

That, in the analysis of problems and the formulation of policies related to economic development, the timely availability of certain statistical series or categories is of special importance,

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the American countries that, in the planning and execution of programs of economic statistics which constitute an integrated whole, cognizance be taken of the interrelationship of all economic statistics.

2. To point out to the American countries that achievement of this objective requires the creation or the strengthening of an appropriate administrative organization to ensure maximum coordination and integration of all statistical resources that contribute to these objectives.

3. To recommend that, as an important step in this direction, the American countries adopt, to the maximum extent possible, the concepts, definitions, and system of accounts embodied in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*, of the United Nations.

4. To urge member countries to give special consideration to the following basic series:

a. Industrial origin of gross domestic product at factor cost (table II of the United Nations system of accounts). For countries that cannot complete table II at factor cost, an industrial breakdown at market value would suffice;

b. Expenditures on gross national product at market prices (table I of the United Nations system of accounts and supporting tables VI, VIII, and X);

c. Distribution of the national income by main items of income (table IV of the United Nations system of accounts) preferably with each item subdivided by industry;

d. Foreign-trade and balance-of-payments data, in sufficient detail to measure the influence of external transactions on economic development;

e. Surveys of family income and expenditure to provide data by type of income and expenditure, income level, and geographic distribution;

f. Economically-active population according to the definition of the different countries, to permit the classification by economic activity of domestic product to the extent possible (appendix 1 of the United Nations document);

g. Money and banking statistics; and

h. Financial statistics, having principally in view the desirability of distinguishing between consumption and investment expenditures made by the governments.

5. To direct the attention of the American countries to the usefulness of the following additional topics:

a. Sources and uses of investment funds, and relations between savers (lenders) and investors;

b. Estimates of the existing amount of invested capital at a particular point in time, in terms of depreciated replacement value, by sector of economic activity; and

c. Estimates of interindustry transactions (input-output matrixes).

6. To recommend to the American countries the construction of such price and quantum indexes as will permit the expression of the principal value figures in terms of constant prices, and facilitate the study of price trends.

7. To recommend to member countries the timely and adequate publication of statistical data.

20. Inter-American Seminar on National Income

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Seminar on National Income, held in January 1953 in Santiago, Chile, was the first opportunity for national-income experts of the Hemisphere to exchange views and study problems inherent in national-income statistics,

RESOLVES:

To express its appreciation to the Governments of Chile and the United States, to the Pan American Union, to the Inter American Statistical Institute, to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and to the Economic Commission for Latin America of the United Nations, for their work in organizing the First Inter-American Seminar on National Income, held in January 1953 in Santiago, Chile, which permitted a valuable exchange of information and a series of conclusions of special interest for the utilization of the research into national income and national product; for

the development of methods of collection of information and of calculation of national income and national product; and for the solution of problems of administration and the stimulation of international cooperation in this field.

21. Labor Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That many of the aspects comprising labor statistics, which are so important in economic and social studies of any country, still have not received due attention from all of the American countries; and

That there is need for a common effort to carry out a program comprising at least the fundamental aspects of labor statistics, in accordance with the economic and social development of the countries,

Recommends:

1. That, in the formulation of a basic labor-statistics program, priority be given to the following fundamental statistics:

   a. Statistics of employment;
   b. Statistics of unemployment;
   c. Statistics of wages;
   d. Statistics on hours of work;
   e. Indexes of consumer prices; and
   f. Surveys of family living conditions.

   The outlining of this minimum program does not preclude the desirability that those countries which are in a position to carry out a broader program do so.

2. That the topic of labor statistics, which is of such importance for all the American countries, be included in the agenda of a future session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (Coins).

3. That the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi), in collaboration with the International Labor Office (Ilo), proceed with the preparation of a study of the international recommendations relating to the labor statistics included in the minimum program described above, in accordance with the particular needs and conditions of the American countries, especially in regard to a definition of the concept of unemployment. The conclusions derived from this study should be submitted to the countries and, if available, should be considered in the agenda of the session of Coins mentioned above.

4. That, in the same manner, the Iasi, in collaboration with the Ilo as well as with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and interested national agencies, study the possibility of preparing methodological manuals in all the branches of labor statistics, giving special preference to surveys on family living conditions of the working class, including the rural sector.

5. That, within its future working program, the Iasi promote an exchange of experiences at the technical level between the countries of the Western Hemisphere, by means of:

   a. Regional meetings of experts of various countries;
   b. Wide distribution of the methods and procedures employed in recent studies carried out by the different American countries in these fields of statistical investigation; and
   c. Inter-American seminars to study the problems which affect labor statistics in the American countries.

   In order to comply with these purposes, the countries should extend to the Institute their full and earnest collaboration.

6. That, since the development of labor statistics in the American countries requires, in certain circumstances, the use not only of special investigations but also of national administrative records, the countries proceed to establish current programs for the improvement of the statistical data derived from such records.

7. That the Iasi continue its collaboration with the Ilo, in order to complete a uniform occupational classification for statistical purposes, making use of the experience obtained by the American countries in the application of the *Occupational Classification of the Census of the Americas of 1950* and considering the urgency which exists for this uniform classification, especially for the purposes of the census program of 1960.

22. Cost-of-Living Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The great importance, within the field of labor statistics, of the topics of consumer price indexes (cost-of-living indexes) and surveys of family living conditions; and

The specific recommendations adopted particularly by the Second, Sixth, and Seventh International Conferences of Labor Statisticians,

Recommends:

1. That those American countries which construct consumer price indexes (cost-of-living indexes), the weights of which relate to a period which is not recent, or which are not derived from surveys of family expenditures which are representative, proceed to carry out the necessary

studies in order to comply with the pertinent international recommendations.

2. That the countries prepare publications describing in as much detail as possible the methods and procedures used both in the surveys of family expenditures and in the construction of consumer price indexes (cost-of-living indexes), making an effort to include references to such publications each time the indexes are published in order to facilitate their proper interpretation.

3. That it would be appropriate for the countries to consider the possibility, when publishing the indexes on a new base, to present the series calculated retroactively on the new base.

4. That the countries of the Western Hemisphere comply with the recommendations of the International Labor Office (ILO) to the effect that surveys on family expenditures be made at least every 10 years, in accordance with the economic and social needs and conditions of each country.

5. That, in view of the fact that a definite agreement on a uniform designation for the consumer price index (cost-of-living index) has not as yet been reached, the Inter American Statistical Institute, in collaboration with the ILO and in consultation with the American countries, consider this problem and submit its conclusions to the countries.

23. Current Housing Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That there is need for current statistical information on housing;

That this information is essential for: a. The improvement of housing conditions from the hygienic, social, economic, and structural viewpoints; b. Rural and urban planning; and c. The study and comparison of standards of living;

That the purpose of this information is to measure systematically the number of dwellings and their condition as living quarters; and

That for the adequate utilization of such statistics at the inter-American level, it is desirable that they be developed in a manner aiming to achieve international comparability,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American countries consider the possibility of developing a program of current housing statistics. The following list is given merely by way of suggestion as to what items might be included:

a. *Building*

(1) Location (state, province, department, district, city, street, number or description).

(2) Characteristics of the buildings:

(a) Principal construction material in the roof;

(b) Principal construction material in the outer walls;

(c) Principal construction material in the floor;

(d) Use (dwelling and other uses) subclassifying dwelling by type into individual house, apartment house. tenement house (with shared facilities,) etc.; and

(e) Total number of dwelling units.

b. *Dwelling*—characteristics of the dwelling:

(1) Number of rooms;

(2) Number of residents;

(3) Water (sources of supply); and

(4) Sanitary facilities (type and use).

2. That, for the series mentioned in the above recommendation, there be considered the possibility of preparing the following cross tabulations:

a. Number of buildings by use, type, and number of dwelling units;

b. Number of buildings according to principal construction material in the roof and in the walls;

c. Number of buildings according to the principal construction material in the roof and floor;

d. Number of buildings according to dwelling units and principal construction material (roof, floor, walls);

e. Number of dwellings by number of residents according to number of rooms of the dwelling;

f. Number of dwellings according to source of water supply and type of sanitary facilities; and

g. Number of dwellings by number of residents according to use of sanitary facilities.

3. That, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of each country, the program should begin in the urban areas and be gradually extended to the rural areas, presenting separately the tabulations for the urban and the rural areas when the program as a whole has been developed.

4. That the existing administrative records of buildings and construction be utilized as a source of information for current housing statistics, adapting them, to the extent possible, to the statistical purposes of the indicated program, and maintaining proper coordination between the statistical offices and those which keep the records.

5. That the American countries consider the possibility of utilizing sampling methods for the compilation of current housing statistics.

6. That close and continued collaboration be developed between the statistical offices and those of housing and planning, with the purpose of improving current housing statistics.

7. That studies on the part of the Inter American Statistical Institute be continued in order to establish definitions and concepts applicable to current housing statistics, to improve the procedures used in the compilation of statistics, and to increase the usefulness of the tabulations, with the aim of achieving a reasonable degree of inter-American comparability.

8. That the Organization of American States consider the possibility of furnishing technical assistance to housing offices which desire to improve their units responsible for statistical analysis, in order that they may depend on this essential element in the formulation of good housing projects.

24. Social-Security and Welfare Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the modern concept of social security transcends the sphere of protection extended by what are commonly known as social security institutions, and becomes involved with the purposes and aims of the social, economic, and health policies of a country;

That it is desirable to establish in the countries of the Western Hemisphere a basic program for the compilation and publication of social-security statistics comprising particularly those referring to the risks which can decrease or nullify economic security;

That in most of the countries of the Western Hemisphere there exists a plurality of institutions working in the field of social-security protection which, in the majority of cases, act independently under their own administrations;

That, as a consequence of this situation, the development of statistics of social-security institutions has been effected in an uncoordinated manner; and

That social-security statistics, besides furnishing criteria for the evaluation and administration of services rendered, can contribute to the integration of the national statistical system by filling existing gaps,

Recommends:

1. That each country of the Western Hemisphere consider the desirability of establishing, with the character of a coordinating group f social-security statistics, a national committee c social statistics in which the social-securi institutions may be represented, the functioning this committee to be supervised by the nation statistical coordinating organization, when th exists.

2. That, within the work plan of this nation committee on social-security statistics, consider tion be given to the inclusion of the following:

   a. Preparation or review of all the reporti forms which in one way or another are us for collecting statistical information;
   b. Determination of the rules or procedure as well as the classifications, which shou be used for the collection of the statistic and
   c. Determination of the form which the di ferent statistical series will take, keepi in mind, in the formulation of the abov mentioned plan, the following principles
      (1) Only those statistical series will compiled for which the specific purpo to be served has been previously dete mined.
      (2) So far as circumstances permit, t statistical series will be compiled wit out resorting to special operations a forms, but rather as by-products of t different stages within the institutio rendering administrative and assis ance services, utilizing for this purpo the forms which are used for the regul operations of those services.

3. That, in modifying their application to the particular conditions of each country, the po sibility be considered that the social-security i stitutions compile the following statistical serie

A. *Applicable to all branches*

   1. Number of persons legally and direct covered by the different systems;
   2. Number of persons actually register under the different systems, classified b sex and age group;
   3. Number of persons entering, in the cale dar year, each of the systems, classified b sex and age group;
   4. Number of persons leaving, in the calend year, each of the systems, classified by:
      a. Sex and age group; and
      b. Reason for withdrawal;
   5. Number of persons actually and direct insured, classified by:
      a. Sex and age group; and
      b. Branch of economic activity;

6. Number of employers contributing to the different systems, by branch of economic activity;
7. Number of persons who have received benefits, classified by type of benefit;
8. Amount of benefits paid, by type of benefit;
9. Amount of receipts, classified by source (yield of investments, employers' contributions, etc.);
10. Amount of expenditures classified by object; and
11. Amount of established reserves and of investment made.

B. *Applicable to specific branches*

1. To sickness insurance:
   a. Number of cases treated, classified by:
      (1) Sex of the patients
      (2) Age of the patients
      (3) Sickness treated.
   b. Breakdown of the cost of benefits into:
      (1) Expenditures for medical care proper
      (2) Expenditures for hospitalization
      (3) Expenditures for medication
      (4) Benefit payments in money, in cases of work disability.
   c. Number of cases compensated in money, and total number of days compensated.
2. To maternity insurance:
   a. Number of births, classified by:
      (1) Live births
      (2) Still births.
   b. Number of maternal deaths.
   c. Breakdown of cost of benefits:
      (1) Expenditures for medical care proper
      (2) Expenditures for hospitalization
      (3) Expenditures for medication
      (4) Benefit payments in money
      (5) Benefits in kind.
   d. Number of cases compensated and total number of days compensated for.
3. To work-accident insurance:
   a. Number of accidents, by injury incurred:
      (1) Temporary disability
      (2) Permanent disability (divided into partial and total)
      (3) Death.
   b. Number of injured persons by occupation, work, or profession.
   c. Number of injured persons by branch of economic activity.
   d. Total number of days compensated for temporary disability.
4. To occupational-disease insurance:
   a. Number of cases of occupational disease, classified by sex and occupation.
   b. Number and amount of compensation payments, in money, classified according to type of disability (temporary, permanent).
5. To unemployment insurance:
   a. Total number of compensated days.
   b. Number of persons receiving benefits, classified by:
      (1) Sex and age
      (2) Last occupation
      (3) Last branch of economic activity.
6. To invalid insurance: Number of pensioners, classified by:
      (1) Sex and age
      (2) Last occupation
      (3) Cause of invalidity
      (4) Amount of pension.
7. To old-age insurance: Number of pensioners, classified by sex, age, and amount of the pension.
8. To survivors' insurance: Number of persons receiving pension benefits, classified by:
      (1) Sex and age
      (2) Relationship to the deceased
      (3) Amount of pension.
9. To family allowances: Number of families which receive allowances, classified by:
      (1) Amount of the allowance
      (2) Number, sex, and age of the members of the family benefited by the allowances.

4. That, in the preparation of the above series, the possibility be considered of making tabulations at least annually.

25. Educational and Cultural Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress adopted certain recommendations relative to educational and cultural statistics which are still in force as inter-American recommendations;

That the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization prepared a draft set of resolutions recommending the improvement of the international comparability of statistics on illiteracy and educational statistics, which, in many aspects, is more detailed than the recom-

mendations of the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress;

That it is desirable to establish a basic program for the compilation and publication of educational statistics in the countries of the Western Hemisphere on an international basis, for purposes of comparison; and

That the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) will formulate standards for the 1960 Census, including those relative to educational characteristics of the population,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American countries consider the advisability of adopting the following tabulation program for current educational statistics, taking into account the division of schools into public and private, and optionally, of the latter into subsidized and nonsubsidized:

a. Number of schools and number of pupils, by sex, at level A of education.
b. Number of schools and number of pupils, by sex, at level B of education.
c. Number of schools, and number of pupils and graduates, by sex, at level C of education, subdividing the data, when possible, into:
   (1) General education—lower stage and higher stage
   (2) Vocational education by type of instruction.
d. At level D of education:
   (1) Number of institutions or faculties and number of students by sex
   (2) Number of students preparing for a degree or diploma
   (3) Number of foreign students, classified, when possible, by country of origin
   (4) Number of first-year students, by sex
   (5) Number of graduates, by sex.
e. Number of normal schools, and number of students and graduates, by sex.
f. Number of schools and classes, and number of pupils, by sex, in special education.
g. Number of classes and number of students, by sex, in other types of education.
h. Number of pupils, by level of education, classified:
   (1) By sex and grade (course, year, series, etc.); and, when possible,
   (2) By sex and age, or
   (3) By sex, age, and grade.
i. Number of teachers in levels A, B, and C of education and in special education, by sex, and, when possible, differentiating between full-time and part-time, and between graduate and nongraduate teachers (according to the requirements of each country).
j. Number of teachers in level D of education by sex, and, when possible, differentiating between full-time and part-time teachers and by faculty or branch of study.
k. Number of teachers in normal schools classified by sex.
l. Public expenditures for education:
   (1) According to source of revenue (central government, provincial or municipal government, etc.)
   (2) By type of expenditures, classified as capital and current (the latter to be subdivided, when possible, into administrative, teaching, etc.)
   (3) By level and type of education (primary, secondary, general, vocational, etc.).

2. That, for purposes of the tabulations described in the previous recommendations, each country adopt, when possible, the following provisional definitions and classifications:

A. *Definitions*

(1) *School-age population*, for purposes of international comparison, is the population between 5 and 14 years of age, inclusive, independently of the existing regulations on compulsory education and on periods of attendance provided for various kinds of schools.

(2) *Compulsory school-age population* is the population between the age limits for compulsory education established by law for each country, with the exceptions provided in the laws in force, and not taking into account those relating to attendance at supplementary schools as an extension of regular compulsory education.

(3) A *school* is a group of pupils organized as a single educational unit, with one or more teachers and, in the case of more than one teacher, with an immediate head.

(4) A *public school* is one which functions under the administration and direction of public agencies (national, federal, provincial, or municipal), regardless of its sources of income and whatever the level of education it provides.

(5) A *private school* is one which functions under the authority of unofficial agencies or private bodies (religious communities

professional association, private persons), independently of whether or not financial assistance is obtained from public sources.

(6) Where convenient, private schools may be divided into *subsidized* and *nonsubsidized* schools, according to whether or not they depend upon public financial assistance.

(7) A *class* is a group of pupils who usually receive joint instruction during a school course from a teacher or from several successive teachers.

(8) A *grade* (course, year, etc.) is a step in the educational scale, of one school year in duration.

(9) A *pupil* is a person enrolled for courses of study at any level during all or part of the school course.

(10) A *teacher* is a person directly engaged in educating a group of pupils.(The administrative personnel can be classified as teachers if they exercise direct teaching functions.)

B. *Classifications*

(1) *Schools of level A* (nursery schools, kindergartens, infant schools) are those which provide education to children who are not yet ready to enter a school of level B.

(2) *Schools of level B* (elementary schools, primary schools, etc.) are those which provide basic instruction in elementary education as well as providing for the social and emotional development of children.

(3) *Schools of level C* (intermediate schools, secondary schools, high schools) are those which provide general or specialized instruction which is more advanced than that given at level B. Where convenient, this level can be subdivided into:

(a) *Lower stage* (for example, junior intermediate schools of first level or junior high schools of first level), in which general instruction is given and guidance is provided for preferences and aptitudes leading to various types of instruction in the higher stage; and

(b) *Higher stage* (for example, senior intermediate schools or senior high schools), in which a differentiation is begun in the types of instruction according to the preferences and aptitudes of the students.

Where convenient, it would be desirable that the schools of level C also be subdivided as follows:

(i) *General education*, which does not aim to prepare the pupils for a particular profession or trade

(ii) *Technical or vocational education*, which aims to prepare the pupils directly for a certain profession or occupation, except the teaching profession.

(4) *Institutions of level D* are those which require, as a minimum condition for admission, a certificate of completion from a school of level C or its equivalent (for example, an entrance examination). Institutions at this level include universities and higher professional schools.

(5) *Normal schools* are those organized for the professional training of teachers at all educational levels. The following distinctions can be made in reference to these institutions:

(a) Institutions which do not require, as a minimum condition for admission, a certificate of completion from a school of level C; and

(b) Institutions which do require, as a minimum condition for admission, a certificate of completion from a school of level C or a more advanced degree.

(6) *Special education* includes all special or general education given to persons who are physically or mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted, retarded, or backward.

(7) *Other types of education* include all specified types of instruction not included in the regular education system, or in the above categories (for example, adult education, literacy classes, barber schools, sewing schools, etc.).

3. That, in its future work programs, the Inter American Statistical Institute pay special attention to the development of current educational statistics in the American countries.

4. That the Subcommittee of COINS for the promotion and coordination of the 1960 Census Program pay special attention to the need of establishing uniform concepts, definitions, classifications, and tabulations of data on educational characteristics, taking into consideration all applicable international recommendations in this regard.

5. That each country make an effort toward developing statistical series on the various aspects of its cultural life, especially with respect to statistics of libraries, museums, theaters, cinemas, publication of books, newspapers, other periodicals, radio broadcasting, and television.

26. Statistics Concerning Abandoned Children

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the problem of *abandoned children* is a social question of great importance to most of the American countries;

That adequate statistical information is not available at present to serve as a basis for measuring the magnitude of this problem; and

That such statistical information constitutes a necessary element in arriving at judgments on adequate solutions,

Recommends:

1. That the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi) investigate the availability of statistical information which the American countries may have on the subject of abandoned children.

2. That the Iasi, in collaboration with the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other specialized organizations, study the possibility of developing:

(a) A definition of what the term *abandoned children* should mean;
(b) A classification regarding the *types of abandonment*;
(c) A classification of abandonment by *age groups*; and
(d) A classification of the *causes of abandonment.*

27. Organization and Administration of National Statistical Systems

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That there is a growing need for reliable and timely statistics for the solution of fundamental problems in economic programming and for the study of other topics of deep public interest in the American countries;

That in order to face this need it is indispensable to pay particular attention to the various aspects of the organization and administration of the national statistical systems, as a primary basi for the concrete development of the pertinent prc grams which have been recommended by the inte national specialized agencies and by the Thir Inter-American Statistical Conference itself unde other categories;

That, from an analysis of the difficulties whic the national statistical services encounter in man of the countries as they try to achieve these ob jectives, it is apparent that there are basic prob lems of statistical organization and administratio which can only be resolved if preferential atte tion of the authorities in each nation is concen trated on: a. Achieving legal support which prc motes the integration and functioning of th respective national services; b. Implementing a administrative system and regulations which per mit technical and procedural deficiencies to b remedied and personnel training to be improved and c. Obtaining a progressive coordination of a statistical activities in the country and the crea tion of an atmosphere of receptiveness among th general public for its collaboration towards th statistical surveys and work to be performed;

That the formulation of national statistica programs, both on a long-range and on a yearl basis, covering broadly the various sectors of gen eral interest, contributes effectively, in practice to a better integration and organization of th statistical services and to the estimation of th budgets which are necessary for their adequat financing; and

That the Third Session of the Committee o Improvement of National Statistics (Coins) composed of the technical authorities responsibl for the statistical services in the different Ameri can countries, in its Report, under the chapte titled "National Statistical Coordination", prc poses principles and recommendations for con sideration of the problems mentioned above,

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the governments of th American states, in regard to the basic problem of statistical organization, that they:

a. Make thorough studies of statistical need and gaps, with a view to the opportun revision of existing legislative provision pertaining thereto, endeavoring to assem ble all such information in a single text a complete as possible;
b. Make provision in their statistical legisla tion for an agency charged with coordina tion which, whatever form it may take shall have sufficient technical authorit and administrative autonomy to decid

where, how, and when statistics are to be compiled. Coordination of statistics among the agencies at different governmental levels—whether national, state, or municipal—can be achieved directly, by legal provisions, or, under federal regimes where this is not feasible, on a basis of consent and agreement;

c. Include in their statistical law or in its regulations, provisions relative to the duty of supplying information, to the confidential character of the information, and to the penalties for failure to comply and the procedures for their application. These legal provisions obviously do not exclude the use of education and persuasion as the basic means for obtaining the cooperation of organizations and persons involved in statistical work;

d. Establish in their statistical law fundamental norms for ensuring the periodicity of census surveys and of a normal output of current statistics; and

e. Adopt, in those countries which have not already done so, provisions to ensure the stability, periodic promotion, adequate remuneration, and the permanent and continuous training and education of personnel in the national statistical services.

2. To recommend to the governments of the American countries, in regard to the fundamental problems of statistical development:

a. That the central statistical offices and/or the coordinating statistical authority of each country prepare comprehensive inventories of their statistical series by means of a detailed examination of all types of statistics and of all the administrative and operational data which could be used for statistical purposes. These statistical inventories should indicate sources and give precise and detailed descriptions of questionnaires, statistical methods, processing, and publication;

b. That they study the administrative and operational methods employed, to determine whether inefficiencies are present, with the object of eliminating or reducing to a minimum the errors or lags in the production of statistical data;

c. That efforts be made to develop comprehensive current public relations programs, in order to achieve broad collaboration of all national sectors;

d. That they endeavor to determine the total cost of each compilation and to estimate the cost of each of the principal procedures of statistical work;

e. That they study means for evaluating the quality and the output of the statistical personnel, so as to maintain and raise the level of its work at the lowest possible cost;

f. That they plan their national statistical activities in integrated form, embracing in such plans current statistics, census statistics, occasional surveys, and statistics obtainable as a by-product of the administrative operations or functions of the diverse branches of government;

g. That they formulate intermeshing plans of statistical development, both long- and short-term, and that the latter, as an integral part of the former, contemplate the tasks to be accomplished within a calendar year, economic year, etc.;

h. That, in the preparation of these plans, the following aspects be included:

(1) Characteristics of all and each of the statistical series which are to be produced in the particular period;

(2) Number and class of publications in which statistics are to be issued;

(3) Personnel, equipment, and material necessary for their production;

(4) Estimated time needed for execution, and time scheduled for the realization of the different stages of production; and

(5) Cost of production in relation to time, personnel, equipment, and material necessary for the execution of the plan formulated;

i. That, when feasible, statistical programs be prepared on the basis of systems of national accounts, in order to determine the component elements of such programs and to explain the problems of economic and social organization which statistics can help to resolve;

j. That the central statistical office or the general coordinating authority, as the case may be, point out to its dependencies or to the pertinent institutions, the norms, classifications, standards, concepts, etc., which should be employed in obtaining and preparing the statistics in their charge;

k. That they study the problem of the diversity of weights and measures, and that the coordinating authority give advice on the best possible way to resolve it, giving due

consideration to the desirability of the metric decimal system; and

l. That the central statistical offices and/or general coordinating authorities have at their disposal the necessary means for studying the possibility of using new techniques in the countries, including those recommended by international organizations, especially those of sampling.

3. To recommend to the Inter American Statistical Institute that it study the possibility of developing a general plan of basic national statistics, especially adapted for purposes of international comparison, utilizing therefor the information contained in the inventories prepared by the different American countries in accordance with the recommendation in point 2.a of this resolution and taking into account the experience acquired. This plan would be treated at a future session of COINS.

28. INTEGRATION OF INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the existence of the inter-American system integrated in the Organization of American States (OAS) and served by organs with deliberative, directive, consultative, and executive functions, constitutes the appropriate basis for the integration of a system of inter-American statistical activities;

That valuable steps have been taken in this direction with the evolution of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), its coordination with the Council of the OAS, the recognition of the Inter-American Statistical Conference as an organ of the OAS, and the statistical activities of the different organs of the Organization, especially those carried on by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and

That the different organs of the OAS and the IASI can exercise specific and complementary statistical functions appropriate to their nature and to their objectives,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its special satisfaction with the good results of the Agreement between the Council of the Organization of American States and the Inter American Statistical Institute, which has contributed to the development and integration of inter-American statistical activities.

2. To recommend that, as the evolution of inter-American statistical integration and the increase of activities may require, this Agreement be complemented with others between the IAS and organs of the OAS, as distinct from the Counc of the Organization, especially with the technica Councils, the Inter-American Specialized Organ izations, and the nonstatistical Inter-America Specialized Conferences.

3. To recommend that, in the coordination c statistical matters among inter-American organ izations, the following principles be taken int consideration:

a. Reciprocal recognition of the respectiv statistical functions of each organizatio
b. Similarity of aims and general orientatio
c. The need to avoid duplication of activitie by the different organizations;
d. Joint planning of those activities whic affect common fields of interest and c responsibility;
e. Complementary execution of certain pro ects that require it;
f. Collaboration in the different phases c activities when circumstances so require
g. Joint action when considered desirable o necessary; and
h. Recognition of the participation of eac organization in the activities of the other

4. To recommend that, in the coordination o inter-American statistical activities, the advan tages of using the following procedures of coordi nation be considered:

a. Distribution of the exercising of the respec tive functions;
b. Reciprocal consultation in the phases o programming and execution;
c. Mutual representation;
d. Exchange of information;
e. The prerogative of making suggestions;
f. Work arrangements;
g. Joint working groups or committees; an
h. Temporary exchange of personnel.

5. To declare that, in inter-American statistica integration, the different organizations be calle upon to exercise specific statistical functions i the statistical process, in conformance with th following orientation:

a. Directive and consultative organs:
(1) The sponsorship of and request fo statistical activities;
(2) International support and implementa tion when believed necessary; and
(3) Coordination of the entire system; an
b. Specialized organizations in applied field of statistics:
(1) Regular or occasional compilation o statistical information;
(2) Secondary processing of data;

(3) Publication for the continent, by regional groups, or by countries;
(4) Utilization; and
(5) Activity to promote the improvement of statistical methods in the countries, the expansion of investigations, inter-American standardization, education and training, etc., when the regulating provisions or the respective authorities so determine, or when the work of compilation is basic to the organization's own objectives.

6. To recognize that the IASI, in the exercise of its functions of promoting the improvement and expansion of the production and use of statistics in the American countries, is called upon principally to conduct the following activities in coordination with the respective world-wide organizations:

a. Collection, study, and publication of statistical methods;
b. Investigation of new methods and improvement of existing ones in order that the countries may consider their adoption;
c. Investigation and formulation of uniform standards (concepts, definitions, classification, methods) in order that the countries may consider their adoption;
d. Statistical education;
e. Preparation of working manuals, classifications, and other materials for the organization, administration, production, distribution, use, and teaching of statistics in the countries;
f. Liaison between statistical organizations and professionals;
g. Services as a medium for the collaboration of national organizations and professionals in statistical activities;
h. Creation and operation of inter-American technical committees for the expression and discussion of points of view of the countries, the exchange of experiences, consultation, study, and decision on statistical matters;
i. Advice and other kinds of technical aid to governments and institutions;
j. Promotion of statistical methods and the application of international recommendations; and
k. Promotion of modern methods of office administration, in the interest of better utilization of personnel, equipment, and procedures.

7. To request that the IASI in order to carry out the activities outlined in the above paragraph, continue giving attention not only to the statistical fields of primary interest to countries, but also to those of general interest for all of the organs of the inter-American system, and, to the extent possible, that it initiate activities in those fields which have not been receiving attention.

29. COORDINATION OF WORLD-WIDE AND INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the coordination of international statistical activities is of great importance and permanent need;

That, since the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, an appreciable degree of coordination between the world-wide organizations and the inter-American organizations with statistical interests has been achieved, and valuable experience has been obtained regarding the bases and procedures of coordination;

That, in this respect, agreements of cooperation have been signed between the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), on the one hand, and the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), on the other hand;

That the United Nations has granted to the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) consultative status as a nongovernmental organization in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and, on its part, the IASI has recently extended *ex officio* membership to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the FAO, UNESCO, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, aside from other world-wide organizations which already enjoy this category of membership in the Institute;

That the evolution of the inter-American organizations and the increase of their statistical activities provide the basis for an integration of inter-American statistical activities; and

That reciprocal responsibility for coordination of their work should be assumed by both inter-American and world-wide organizations with statistical interests,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the world-wide organizations, whenever possible, continue utilization of the IASI as an instrument of consultation to obtain the American regional point of view.

2. To clarify and complement Resolution 3 of the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress to

the effect that it is highly desirable that reciprocal relationships of the inter-American and the world-wide agencies be based on the following principles:

a. The ultimate responsibility both for formulating and for promoting the use of world-wide statistical standards rests with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, being exercised through duly coordinated activities.
b. Activities of a world-wide character can be differentiated from those of a regional character.
c. Regional statistical problems exist which must be studied and worked on regionally.
d. It is desirable to utilize the regional organizations in the development of world-wide statistical programs.
e. The American regional organizations have the function of complementing the activities of the world-wide organizations, including the initiation of standards, participation in the process of formulating world-wide standards, and in their application and recommendation.
f. The American regional organizations are called upon to play a very useful role in those fields in which world-wide standards have not been attained.
g. When necessary or desirable in order to satisfy certain regional needs, the IASI has the responsibility, in consultation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the countries, of making additions and adjustments in the world-wide standards insofar as these affect application in the American countries, always assuming that this does not impede satisfactory international comparability.

3. To recommend that, in reviewing the procedures of coordination between the world-wide and the inter-American statistical agencies, account be taken of the general principles and procedures recommended in points 3 and 4 of Resolution 28 of this Conference, on "Integration of Inter-American Statistical Activities".

4. To recommend that, when circumstances warrant, agreements be made between the world-wide and the inter-American statistical organizations, governing the bases and procedures of coordination.

5. To recommend that full use be made of agreements of cooperation between the Council of the OAS and the world-wide agencies, for the coordination of world-wide and inter-American statistical activities.

30. Statistical Integration of Groups of Countries

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the programs and agreements for relations between limited groups of countries of the Western Hemisphere are valuable instruments of statistical coordination among such countries;

That international cooperation in one or several specific fields, such as these programs contemplate, on occasion makes necessary statistical coordination at a very detailed level; and

That the Committee on Economic Cooperation of the Central American Isthmus recently has constituted a Subcommittee on Statistical Cooperation, composed of the directors general of statistics in countries of this region, with the consultation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and the Inter American Statistical Institute,

RESOLVES:

To recommend the statistical integration of groups of countries according to the following principles:

a. They should be concerned primarily with those economic and social fields that have special interest for projects of integration in these groups of countries.
b. They should be supplementary to integration at the continental level, but could go farther in those statistical fields in which continental coordination has not been developed.
c. They can reach levels of great detail but should retain conformity with inter-American and world-wide standards.

31. Technical Assistance in Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) held in Petrópolis, Brazil, June 3–8, 1955, includes in Chapter III of its report a valuable review of some of the basic problems arising in regard to technical assistance in statistical matters, and formulates a series of important observations which may guide both the agencies providing such assistance and the countries receiving it in making it even more effective for the improvement of statistics in the American countries; and

That Chapter III of the report of the Third Session of COINS is based on careful analysis of important documentation on technical assistance in statistics, prepared by some of the national statistical services and by world-wide and regional organizations with statistical interests, for that Session and for the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

RESOLVES:

1. To reaffirm the statement made by COINS in its report, as follows:

"19. In beginning its discussions on technical assistance in statistics, the Third Session of COINS expressed its appreciation for the very important contribution which the technical assistance received in the different fields has made to the development of statistical services in the Latin American countries. The remarkable progress experienced in the last few years in certain specific aspects is clearly associated with the utilization of technical assistance by those countries.

"20. It was felt, moreover, that technical assistance should not only be maintained but expanded, so that it may continue to contribute to the statistical progress of the Hemisphere. . ."

2. To recommend, in a very special way, that both the organizations that extend technical assistance in statistics and the countries that receive it give particular attention, in the administration of such assistance, to the suggestions included in Chapter III, on technical assistance in statistics, of the report of the Third Session of COINS, which appears as an appendix to this resolution.

3. To recommend to the statistical authorities of the American countries that they continue to call the attention of their governments to the national needs for technical assistance in the field of statistics.

APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 31

(Statement of the Third Session of COINS, June 1955, regarding Technical Assistance in Statistics)

Chapter III. Technical Assistance in Statistics

19. In beginning its discussions on technical assistance in statistics, the Third Session of COINS expressed its appreciation for the very important contribution which the technical assistance received in the different fields has made to the development of statistical services in the Latin American countries. The remarkable progress experienced in the last few years in certain specific aspects is clearly associated with the utilization of technical assistance by those countries.

20. It was felt, moreover, that technical assistance should not only be maintained but expanded, so that it may continue to contribute to the statistical progress of the Hemisphere. It was considered, however, that the organizations which provide technical assistance should endeavor, in collaboration with the different countries, to determine their real needs, as well as to establish priorities, so that a rank ordering of these needs will permit the offering of technical assistance where it is most urgent and opportune.

21. This rank ordering will contribute to the promotion of closer coordination between the organizations which provide technical assistance—coordination which is indispensable to increase the effectiveness of their programs. It would also facilitate the preparation of technical-assistance programs on a regional basis, a measure which at reduced costs would increase the possibilities of extending technical assistance to groups of countries.

22. As a concrete example, it was considered that the proximity of the Program of the 1960 Census of America will require a greater demand for technical assistance in this field, to which a high priority should be given.

23. Likewise, it was considered opportune to point out the necessity of improving coordination between the different technical-assistance programs, at both the national and the international level. It was felt that the General Bureaus of Statistics (DGE) should perform the role of coordinating agencies for technical-assistance programs in statistics within their respective countries, unless there exist other national agencies designated for this purpose. In that case, the DGE should be represented in such agencies.

24. The Third Session of COINS considered that one means of expanding technical assistance would be the creation of mechanisms which would permit the establishment of reciprocal collaboration at a technical level, especially between neighboring countries, without occasioning interference in the development of programs under way.

Objectives of technical-assistance programs in statistics

25. The Third Session of COINS reviewed the objectives of technical assistance and agreed that its principal purpose is the improvement of statistics, which can be attained by the following means:

a. Transference of knowledge;

b. Adoption, adaptation, and improvement of technical methods and procedures;
c. Organization of model or experimental programs; and
d. Application of international recommendations tending to achieve greater international comparability.

Forms of technical assistance

26. It was considered that for the best application of technical assistance it is necessary to bear in mind the conditions relative to both the organizations which provide it and the countries that receive it. Accordingly, the availability of technical assistance in its various forms was studied, grouping them into the following categories:

1. Advice and consultation;
2. Education and training; and
3. Provision of equipment and materials.

27. The committee examined the experience of the countries with respect to the various forms of technical assistance mentioned above and thought that the results of the discussions might be appropriately summarized as follows:

28. *Advice and consultation.* In studying technical assistance in the form of advice and consultation, it was considered that:

a. Before a request for assistance is made by an agency, it would be advisable to have the clearest and most complete appraisal possible made of its consultation needs in the statistical field.
b. When formulating its request, the country should take special care to state accurately the specific problem which it wishes to solve and the opportune time for beginning the assistance.
c. Likewise, the country should take the necessary measures to provide adequate facilities for the expert to carry out his task.
d. The expert should be placed in contact with the offices, agencies, and persons that, because of their relationship with his program, may be able to facilitate the accomplishment of the mission entrusted to him.
e. The country receiving the assistance should take the greatest interest in carrying out the planned programs, and in their continuity, providing the necessary means to this end.
f. It would be useful for those organizations which have provided technical assistance to be furnished reports by the countries on the concrete results obtained by the mission.

29. With regard to organizations which provide technical assistance, it was considered desirable to emphasize the importance of the following points to the success of the programs:

a. Before a project is established, a study should be made of background information accumulated in the statistical offices of the United Nations, the Inter American Statistical Institute, the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other specialized organizations, in order to obtain an over-all knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of the country which would permit more precise determination of the nature of the technical-assistance project before deciding upon its execution. If the accumulated background information does not permit such a determination, it is necessary to exchange correspondence and, in exceptional cases, to make exploratory visits for the purpose of collecting the background information lacking.
b. It was recognized that, even though a wise selection of experts has generally been made, it is advisable to point out the desirability that the expert have a knowledge of the language of the country to which he will lend his services, in addition to sufficient technical knowledge and experience in the subject matter in which he is to advise; that he be duly informed of the conditions and customs of the country in which he is going to serve; and that he be capable of identifying himself with local aspirations.
c. Moreover, it was considered very important that the experts know the resolutions and recommendations emanating from international conferences and organizations in order to apply them or keep them in mind in carrying out their assignments.
d. It was also considered of great importance that, as an instrument for the promotion of comparability among countries, the experts not only receive orientation which will permit them to operate under uniform criteria in the respective countries, but also keep each other informed of the solutions given to problems encountered.
e. Mention was made of the need for the organizations to endeavor to send the experts

at the opportune time or within the period agreed upon.

f. Similarly, the agencies should provide the elements to permit prompt introduction of the recommendations of the experts, such as scholarships, equipment, materials.

g. It was indicated that experience emphasizes the importance that experts work in teams with the national officials in charge of continuing on a permanent basis the activities initiated.

h. Besides the final report of the technician, a record of the stages completed should be made and procedural handbooks should be prepared to assure the continuity of the work begun. It is advisable that works of international interest be distributed as widely as possible.

i. Without deprecating the value of the periodic administrative reports of the activities of experts, it would seem desirable for the respective organizations to attach greater importance to the actual results of technical assistance in relation to the statistical improvement achieved.

j. It is desirable that, at the termination of the mission, the respective organization continue communication with the country in connection with the further development of the program, arranging, when requested, that the expert return for brief periods, for purposes of consultation and evaluation of the progress made.

30. *Education and training.* The Third Session of COINS, in considering assistance in education and training, examined the different forms which it has taken, such as regional training centers, demonstration centers, seminars, and in-service training. It was pointed out that this type of technical assistance is the one which will, in the long run, give the most effective results, since it provides for the training of competent personnel within the countries themselves.

31. The content of the programs of the various training centers now in operation in the Hemisphere was not discussed, but it was felt that such centers are contributing effectively to the training of personnel of the statistical services. Nevertheless, stress was given to the desirability of increasing training opportunities in certain fields of specialization which so far have not received proper attention.

32. When new centers are created, consideration should be given to their geographical distribution, so that the greatest number of countries may take advantage of them.

33. It was emphasized that training in statistics at a lower level than that of the programs of the centers now in operation should be arranged for by the national statistical services. Nevertheless, in certain cases, the competent international organizations should be prepared to render assistance in this type of training, when requested by the countries to do so.

34. Regarding the levels of teaching at the centers, it was felt desirable that the training programs be arranged in such a way as to permit the student to complete the course in progressive cycles.

35. From the exchange of opinions on the functioning of the regional training centers, the following observations emerged, the consideration of which might contribute to increase the usefulness of the centers:

a. In order that the centers may retain their regional characteristics, it would be desirable to establish a mechanism for relationships between the authorities of each center and the national agencies which send students, so that the countries may at any time make observations on the orientation of the teaching and on the progress of the students.

b. Regarding the students who are to attend the centers, the countries should take the utmost care to select those who, in addition to having the required basic knowledge and other qualifications, will be expected to occupy posts which will make use of the training acquired. Moreover, the countries should take the necessary measures to make it compulsory for former students to render services for a given period of time in the field in which training was received.

c. Note was made of the need for the governments to provide required assistance for the students to attend the training centers, assigning them some monetary aid.

d. Both the student and the authorities of the center should periodically report to the respective national agency on the activities carried out and the grades obtained.

e. It would be desirable for the centers to distribute their teaching material among the statistical services of the Hemisphere.

36. Regarding the demonstration centers of short duration, their usefulness was recognized but it was, nevertheless, pointed out that their effectiveness could be increased if the following

were considered:

a. Advance preparation and distribution of their programs;
b. The selection of participants in accordance with clearly defined requirements so as to assure a homogeneous group; and
c. The ability of the professors to teach in the language of the region.

37. The Third Session of COINS also recognized the usefulness of seminars in promoting the interchange of experiences and considered this activity to be specifically pertinent to the field of technical assistance.

38. Regarding in-service training, which is the first stage in personnel training, the usefulness which this form of technical assistance has had was recognized. It was felt, however, that many countries are already in a position to assume locally the responsibility for this type of training. In view of this, it was considered desirable to request the countries which maintain this type of program to study the possibility of modifying it in order to cooperate in sending students to existing centers at an intermediate level and to provide opportunities for advanced training in universities or other institutions of higher learning.

39. It was pointed out that in all cases of education and training it would be desirable to extend certificates of accomplishment showing the results of examinations to which the students were subject.

40. *Equipment and materials.* Considering that the provision of equipment and of certain types of material constitute an effective contribution to the success of the technical-assistance programs, the Third Session of COINS felt it appropriate to formulate some observations on the subject, namely:

a. Under given circumstances, the lack of equipment or materials may become the greatest obstacle to the normal functioning of a statistical program; hence, the provision thereof may be the best way to contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives sought by technical assistance.
b. For certain phases of statistical work, the utilization of mechanical equipment of various types can increase considerably the work output. When this equipment cannot be obtained through the normal channels, the provision thereof may be one of the most effective forms of technical assistance.
c. In all cases, the provision of equipment should be subject to the carrying out of a specific program, prepared in advance which will assure the continued use of th equipment in statistical work.
d. To increase the usefulness of technica handbooks prepared by the international organizations, it was considered important to request that they be translated promptly into the other languages of the American countries.

32. THE INTER-AMERICAN CENSUS PROGRAM

The Third Inter-American Statistical Confer ence,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States has recommended "to the governments of th member states that national censuses on popula tion, housing, and economic activities be taken every 10 years, beginning with 1950" (Resolution 50/54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, held in Brazil in Novem ber and December 1954);

That periodic census data are of fundamental use to governments, international organizations and private enterprise in the planning of their work programs;

That the development of current statistics such as those in the fields of agriculture, industry, domestic commerce, housing, education, and other socio-economic statistics, requires bench-mark and other information which are provided by censuses;

That periodic censuses provide very valuable information on the social and economic changes occurring in the entire country as well as in its politico-territorial divisions;

That the value of census information is greater for countries in the different regions of the world when the censuses are taken on comparable bases in accordance with regional and world-wide standards; and

That the great expansion of programs for economic and social development in the American countries has substantially increased the demand for census information in each country,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the American countries:

1. That national censuses of population, housing, agriculture, trade, industry, and other socio-economic activities be taken at least once every 10 years, or more frequently when the nations needs so require.

2. That each country endeavor to establish by law the taking of periodic censuses in various fields of activity, in a form which will assure, in accordance with its needs and resources, the availability at regular intervals of demographic, social, and economic information which is essential for the country as a whole as well as for its politico-territorial divisions.

3. That consideration be given to the desirability of establishing two principal cycles of census activities, one of which could comprise censuses of population, housing, and agriculture, and the other, industry, commerce, services, and other economic activities, for the purpose of assuring maximum efficiency in the development of the national statistics and the use of statistical personnel, equipment, and other facilities.

4. That each country do everything possible to adopt the standards relative to concepts, definitions, classifications, and tabulations of census data established by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), in close collaboration with world-wide and regional organizations.

5. That each country continue and, if possible, increase its participation in international technical meetings and other activities related to censuses, and give to the IASI the maximum assistance, both technical and other, for the promotion, development, and coordination of the inter-American census program.

6. That the countries study the probable needs for technical assistance (consultation, training, and other) which they may request of the world-wide, regional, and other organizations, and that appropriate arrangements be made well in advance, taking into consideration the requirements of the various types of census activities.

33. THE 1960 CENSUS OF AMERICA

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, of the Organization of American States (OAS), in its Resolution 50/54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, held in Brazil in November and December 1954, recognized the great value of the Program for the 1950 Census of the Americas, sponsored by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) and successfully carried out by the American countries; and, at the same time, recommended to the governments of the member states of the OAS that national censuses of population, housing, agriculture, and other economic activities be taken every 10 years, beginning with 1950, as a continuation of this inter-American cooperation in the census field;

That the Council also pointed out the need to have periodic census information in the various economic and social fields, for the purpose of preparing analytical studies for use in economic-development programs; and that this information will serve, in turn, as a basis for the establishment and improvement of current statistics which are needed to provide up-to-date information on the economic and social development of countries of the Western Hemisphere;

That the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other international organizations have made known their plans for a world-wide census on population and agriculture, in or around the year 1960; that the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, in Resolution 32, on "The Inter-American Census Program", has recommended a program of decennial censuses of America; and that the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, at its Third Session, decided to establish an inter-American census organization charged with the development, promotion, and coordination of the Program for the 1960 Census of America; and

That there may be cases of countries which will need technical assistance in carrying out the Program for the 1960 Census of America,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American countries:

1. That they do everything possible to take, in or around 1960, censuses of population, housing, and agriculture, as part of the Decennial Inter-American Census Program and of the world-wide censuses of population and agriculture.

2. That they prepare their national programs for the 1960 censuses sufficiently in advance, endeavoring to adopt the recommendations made by the IASI in close collaboration with world-wide and regional statistical organizations, for the purpose of improving the quality and comparability of census statistics.

3. That, in planning national programs, consideration be given to the possibility of taking industrial, business, and other economic censuses, in accordance with point 3 of Resolution 32 on "The Inter-American Census Program".

4. That, in accordance with national needs and resources, they consider the desirability of scheduling the dates of censuses so as to ensure their

efficient execution and the promptest availability of census results.

5. That in due time they take the necessary measures to allocate funds and to provide the facilities required for both the preparatory work and the adequate execution of the censuses.

6. That they consider, sufficiently in advance, the needs for technical assistance, in order that the national and international organizations rendering such assistance may program their activities in this field.

7. That they give the IASI all collaboration necessary to ensure the successful realization of the Program of the 1960 Census of America.

34. DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION, AND COORDINATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR THE 1960 CENSUS OF AMERICA

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council has recommended "to the Inter American Statistical Institute that it carry out every 10 years inter-American census programs similar to that of 1950, so that the national censuses will be part of a well-integrated and coordinated whole" (Resolution 50/54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council, held in Brazil in November and December 1954);

That the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), in considering which organization should take charge of the development, promotion, and coordination of the Program for the 1960 Census of America, decided: (1) That sessions of COINS would be primarily devoted to the census program in the years 1956, 1958, 1959, and 1961, and (2) that a subcommittee of COINS would be created which, together with the IASI Secretariat, would maintain the necessary continuity of census activities between COINS sessions, informing its members and the respective countries of developments in the 1960 Census Program; and

That, in addition to the inter-American census organization for the Program of the 1960 Census of America, there exists valuable technical documentation for the development of this program prepared by the IASI, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other organizations, as well as other important national and international publications on the conduct of th 1950 Census of the Americas,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the IASI:

1. The desirability of starting work on th development, promotion, and coordination of th Program for the 1960 Census of America by com piling and distributing immediately the existin technical documents, with the object of obtainin comments and suggestions from the America countries for transmission by the Institute to th respective agencies.

2. That arrangements be made with the statis tical and census services of the America countries, and with world-wide and regional organ izations having statistical interests, for the prep aration of other urgently-needed technical studie and for the progressive development, review, an distribution of international recommendation relative to the 1960 censuses.

3. The possibility of requesting the statistica and census services of the American countries an of world-wide and regional organizations, whe necessary, to lend temporarily specialists to con duct studies and other activities directly relate to the development of the Program for the 196 Census of America.

35. ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR ITS RESOLUTION ON DECENNIAL CENSUSES

The Third Inter-American Statistical Con ference,

CONSIDERING:

That Resolution 50/54, approved at the Meet ing of Ministers of Finance or Economy as th Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-Amer ican Economic and Social Council, of the Organ ization of American States, indicates the impor tance of and need for taking decennial censuses c population, housing, and agriculture in the Amer ican countries;

That, taking note of this resolution, the Inte American Statistical Institute (IASI) has alread initiated, through its Committee on Improvemen of National Statistics, actions which will lead t the development of an inter-American censu program; and

That both the mentioned resolution of th Inter-American Economic and Social Council an the activities of the IASI will contribute directl to the adequate promotion, preparation, an realization of the 1960 Census of America,

RESOLVES:

To express its recognition of the great valu

which Resolution 50/54 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, of the Organization of American States, has for the promotion of census statistics in the American countries, and to record the satisfaction of the Conference with the sustained interest and support of the Council in the development of inter-American statistics.

36. Teaching of Statistics in Secondary and Intermediate Schools

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education (Cse) of the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi), after studying the reports on the present status of statistical training which were at its disposal, was convinced of the existence of an almost uniform situation in regard to the lack of statistical training in the curricula of the secondary and intermediate schools; and

That the recommendations of the Inter-American Statistical Conferences relative to training at the secondary and intermediate levels have not had the desired application,

Recommends:

1. That the authorities responsible for education in the American countries include statistical matter in the programs of study for teachers in the secondary and intermediate schools.

2. That, in the programs of the appropriate courses (mathematics, biology, drafting, physics, etc.) of secondary education, subjects on the basic concepts and elementary procedures of statistics be included.

3. That those countries which consider it feasible include statistical matter in the curricula of secondary education, adequately coordinating it with the other courses of secondary education.

4. That the Cse of the Iasi suggest minimum programs for these three types of statistical training.

5. That the Cse of the Iasi prepare statistical-training material adequate for courses for teachers of secondary education and for the curricula of secondary and intermediate schools.

37. University Training and Specialization in Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education (Cse) of the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi), after studying the present status of statistical education in America on the basis of the available documentation, noted the existence of great disparity between the different countries in regard to the situation of university training in statistics;

That, in general, university statistical training in Latin America is limited to the teaching of statistical courses in the schools and faculties of economics and health and, with less frequency, among others, in the faculties of agriculture and engineering;

That statistics has intensified in the last few years the use of mathematical tools, perfecting and creating new methods, parallel with new and important steps in the investigation and application in different scientific and technical domains;

That the statistical development achieved in the respective fields may interest directly or indirectly the technical organizations of the American countries for the quantitative and objective analysis of their basic problems; and

That, in order to realize any plan of integration in statistical training, it is necessary to incorporate into the programs of study of the respective faculties of the Latin American countries, regular courses in theoretical and applied statistics, adjusted to the specific needs of each faculty,

Recommends:

1. That the authorities responsible for university education in the American countries incorporate into the programs of study of those faculties that do not already have them regular courses in statistics and that, insofar as possible, these courses be supplemented with adequate statistical training and laboratory work.

2. That the Cse of the Iasi suggest minimum plans of study for the different statistical courses.

3. That, in the formulation of these minimum plans, the Cse take into account the documents presented at the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference regarding modern types of statistical specialization applied to economics, biometrics, industrial production, quality control, and sampling, and that, in the particular case of faculties of economics, the experience of the Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics in Chile be considered.

4. That the Cse invite experts of recognized competence to prepare studies in the fields mentioned and in other spheres of statistical specialization which may contribute to the formulation of adequate minimum plans, and publish them in groups, according to fields of application, giving them the widest possible distribution.

5. That consideration be given to the desira-

bility of establishing and intensifying the cooperation between universities and the public statistical services, economic-research offices of the ministries and central banks, and other similar institutions, with the purpose of taking advantage of the experience of internal practice in those services and, reciprocally, of research and other facilities of the universities; and that the experience gained through the inter-American centers and courses be utilized, giving wide publicity to the methods and procedures that have produced most satisfactory results for this cooperation, as well as the difficulties encountered.

38. Inter-American Centers and Courses of Statistical Education at the Postgraduate Level

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the increasing demand for statistics and the lack of competent statistical personnel indicate the necessity of devoting special attention to the training of technical personnel;

That in order to bring these needs to the fore it is advisable to seek the cooperation of international agencies for the training and maintenance of statistical education centers at a postgraduate level; and

That the favorable results obtained and the experience gained through inter-American statistical training centers and courses demonstrate the desirability of continuing and enlarging such activities,

Recommends:

That the international agencies continue with their programs to establish inter-American centers and courses at a postgraduate level for the preparation of specialized personnel in the different branches of applied statistics.

39. Regional Courses in Basic Statistical Training

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education of the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi) recommended the creation of regional courses in basic statistical training in areas which comprise various neighboring countries as an effective means for the development of statistical education;

That the Government of the Republic of El Salvador and the Iasi, in cooperation with each other, established in San Salvador, in 1954, a Cen tral American Course in Statistics, of an inter national character, with two school years of equa content and duration, designed for employees c statistical offices and persons having at leas secondary instruction, in the countries of th Central American Isthmus, who wish to enter thi field;

That these types of courses are of a basic an intermediate level, within an integral plan of sta tistical teaching, having in view later advance training in centers of higher learning, and, at th same time, train the students for the immediat application, in their statistical work, of the knowl edge acquired;

That the experience of the first year of function ing of the Central American Course in Statistic of El Salvador shows the desirability of establish ing and maintaining this type of course in othe areas; and

That the Government of the Dominican Repub lic expressed its desire to establish, with the coop eration of the Iasi, a similar course in its territory

Resolves:

To express to the Government of the Republi of El Salvador its appreciation for the cooperatio and assistance offered for the functioning of th Central American Course in Statistics; and

Recommends:

1. That the program of inter-American course in basic statistical training inaugurated by th Iasi for areas of neighboring countries be main tained through adequate advance formulation o training and education programs which conside the different levels and types of education, th characteristics of the geographical environments the objectives in view for each of them, and thei perfect coordination with a program for integra statistical training in the Hemisphere.

2. That the governments of the American coun tries give preferential attention to the possibilit of establishing courses of this nature in their terri tories.

3. That the Inter-American Economic an Social Council of the Organization of America States (Oas) be requested to include intensiv courses of basic statistical training in the Progra of Technical Cooperation of the Oas.

4. That other international organizations b requested to provide needed help for the bette fulfillment of this program.

5. That governments of the countries com posing an area where one of these courses is given in cooperation with the Iasi, give preferentia attention to the need of successive rotating th

headquarters of such courses among the countries of the area.

6. That, in programming the regional courses in basic statistical training, special emphasis be given to reciprocal collaboration between such courses and the government agencies concerned with statistics, providing, on the one hand, technical assistance in the solution of problems of the agencies, and, on the other, the practical training of students.

7. That the IASI give wide distribution to the teaching materials prepared for the regional courses in basic statistical training.

40. SCHOOLS AND CENTERS FOR HIGHER STATISTICAL EDUCATION

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That there already exist in some Latin American countries, in the field of higher statistical education, national schools or institutions for this type of training, such as the National School of Statistical Sciences, of Brazil, founded by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; the Course in Mathematical Statistics in the Universidad Nacional del Litoral, in Argentina; the Department of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences, in the School of Economics of the Central University of Venezuela; the Institute of Statistics in the School of Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Costa Rica; and the Sampling Department in the General Bureau of Statistics of Mexico, which also provides higher statistical training courses;

That these different schools and courses at higher university level can be utilized, within a comprehensive framework, to train teachers for statistical instruction, through the inclusion of various special subjects in their curricula; and

That the strengthening of schools and centers engaged in higher statistical training would permit full utilization of their potential at the inter-American level,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That schools and centers devoted to higher statistical training be strengthened in order that they may function at an inter-American level.

2. That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, of the Organization of American States (OAS), be requested to give assistance to schools and centers of higher statistical training, as part of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

3. That the national and international agencies grant facilities for advanced education in American, European, and other universities to properly qualified specialists wishing to undertake research and engage in higher statistical training.

41. INTER-AMERICAN TEXTBOOK SERIES ON THEORETICAL AND APPLIED STATISTICS, OF THE INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the program of publications constituting the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) has merited the recognition of statisticians, professors, and students, and of national and international statistical organizations;

That this program is of basic importance to aid the work of professional statisticians, technicians, and specialists, contributing by this means to the expansion of statistical culture; and

That it is vitally important for statistical education at the national and international centers and courses to have statistical teaching materials,

RESOLVES:

To express to the IASI its recognition for the work developed through the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics by virtue of its program of publications; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the IASI furnish the means necessary to maintain and intensify the program of publications of the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics.

2. That the IASI request of the national and international organizations the collaboration of their technicians for the preparation of publications, within the provisions of section "C" of the Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics, to consist of a series of textbooks expounding broadly and systematically the problems presented in the compilation and processing of descriptive statistics in specified fields, in view of the importance of these publications in carrying out statistical education programs.

3. That the Committee on Statistical Education of the IASI bring up to date the *Bibliography of Statistical Textbooks and Other Teaching Materials*, published by the IASI in 1952, in view of the many new publications which have appeared during recent years.

42. Information on Statistical Education in the Western Hemisphere

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the documentation available for the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference on the status of statistical education in the various American countries constitutes a most valuable source of information which should be completed for the continent,

Recommends:

1. That the Committee on Statistical Education of the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi) take the necessary measures to complete the information contained in the documents mentioned above, and obtain the corresponding information on the other countries of the Hemisphere.

2. That, with these documents, a publication be prepared on the present status of statistical education in America, giving it the widest possible distribution.

3. That these documents be prepared in conformance with the recommendations of the Inter-American Statistical Conferences.

4. That periodically the Iasi bring up to date the information relative to statistical education in the American countries, publishing and utilizing it in its services of information on the facilities available in each branch of statistical education in countries of the Hemisphere.

43. Statistical Vocabulary of the Inter American Statistical Institute

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi), with the object of facilitating uniformity in statistical terminology in the American continent, has worked in recent years on the preparation of the second edition of the *Statistical Vocabulary*;

That this work, previously submitted for the consideration of numerous national and international statisticians, is now in its final stages; and

That the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education of the Iasi approved the conclusions of the document titled *Statistical Vocabulary: Preparation of the Second Edition*, presented at that Session, which contained instructions for the final stages of preparation for publication of the vocabulary,

Recommends:

1. That the Iasi publish, as soon as possible, the second edition of the *Statistical Vocabulary*, taking into account the conclusions approved by the First Session of its Committee on Statistical Education.

2. That the Iasi give this vocabulary the widest possible distribution, recommending its utilization to statisticians of the Hemisphere and to national and international agencies engaged in statistical work.

44. Teaching of Statistical Sampling

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education of the Inter American Statistical Institute (Iasi) believed that the activities developed by the Institute in relation to statistical sampling have represented fulfillment, in general, of the specific points of Resolution 13 of the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, i.e., translation and publication of works on sampling, distribution of information on publications of national and international agencies in this field, and establishment of an intensive course in sampling;

That sampling has experienced an intensive and increasing development in recent years owing to the advantages it possesses in speed, efficiency, and reliability;

That, with the application of this method by government statistical offices, other methods of obtaining statistics can be substituted or supplemented;

That sampling methods can satisfy the growing needs of the modern state for rapid and precise statistical information; and

That even though sampling is based on mathematical analysis and on the calculus of probability, it presents special characteristics according to the domain of its practical application,

Recommends:

1. That the Iasi study the possibility of establishing, in collaboration with national and international agencies, an inter-American sampling center devoted to the teaching of fundamental theory and its practical application.

2. That, for the programming of this center, the experience of former sampling courses be taken into consideration, especially that obtained from the Inter-American Sampling Course held in Washington, D. C., in 1951, the conclusions of which are summarized in the document *Actividades y Experiencias del Curso Interamericano de*

Muestreo, presented to the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

3. That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, of the Organization of American States (OAS), be requested to include an inter-American sampling course in the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

45. Uniform Statistical Symbols

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the diversity of symbols used in the different statistical publications is a serious obstacle to statistical teaching and presentation;

That in other scientific or technical fields, as for instance in actuarial calculus, uniformly accepted symbols have been achieved; and

That the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress asked the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) to establish, in cooperation with the International Statistical Institute, a committee of statisticians entrusted with the task of adopting uniform symbols for use in statistical methodology,

RECOMMENDS:

That recommendation 4 of Resolution 12 of the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, on the lack of uniformity in statistical symbols, be reiterated, and that the IASI be requested to continue giving attention to this problem.

46. Inter-American Training for Economic and Financial Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the Latin American countries which already have abundant statistical data available in various fields, and even those which will have available within a short time more extensive economic and social data, still have deficiencies in the processing of derived statistics, due, to a great extent, to the lack of trained personnel;

That, in view of these circumstances, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in March 1951, included among the projects of first priority within the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS), No. 10, relating to the Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics (CIEF), which, due to its inter-American sphere of action and characteristics, would benefit all the member states of the OAS;

That the CIEF, under the direction of the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the sponsorship of the Government of Chile, through the University of Chile, with the valuable collaboration of other agencies, has improved considerably its training programs and methods and has presented results which can be considered satisfactory in the preparation of statistical personnel and economists at the postuniversity level;

That, among other beneficial results, the work of the CIEF has been felt in various countries through courses of the type now being given by the Núcleo de Estadísticos of Ecuador, whose members transmit the knowledge acquired at the CIEF in the training of personnel of offices engaged in statistical and economic activities;

That, by increasing enrollment, the utilization of the resources of the teaching staff of the CIEF can be increased; and

That the satisfactory results of the training offered by the Center depends basically upon the preparation of the students enrolled,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (I-A Ecosoc) for the inclusion of Project No. 10 in the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS, and for the support given toward full achievement of its objectives.

2. To express its appreciation to the Government of Chile, and, through it, to the University of Chile, as the chief sponsoring national organization, for the cooperation and assistance given toward the functioning of Project No. 10 of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

3. To express its satisfaction to the IASI for the orientation given to the CIEF, and for the measures taken for its functioning.

4. To express its appreciation to the other international and national organizations cooperating with the CIEF for their collaboration in the realization of its work program.

5. To request the I-A Ecosoc to endeavor to ensure the continuity of the training experience in economic and financial statistics provided by the CIEF at Santiago, maintaining in the future its inter-American character.

6. To request the I-A Ecosoc to increase to two for each country the number of scholarships for students of the CIEF.

7. To recommend to the member states of the OAS, and to the national and international agencies which give grants, that they increase the number of such grants for carefully selected government personnel to take the course at the CIEF, and that the possessors of certificates issued by

the Center be given recognition commensurate with the instruction acquired.

8. To request that the national agencies presenting candidates to the CIEF collaborate in their selection, and that they provide facilities for the effective realization of the program of advance training, the execution of which was begun this year.

9. To recommend to the IASI that it give wide distribution to the training material prepared by the CIEF for the information of other institutions which are concerned with the preparation of statistical personnel specializing in economics and finance.

47. APPLICATION OF STATISTICAL SAMPLING

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

The existing international recommendations and suggestions on the subject of sampling from the point of view of the conditions prevailing in the Western Hemisphere;

The interest shown in the use of sampling techniques, and the activities developed for their application in Latin America since the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, with special reference to agricultural estimates, to the study of family living conditions, and to advance estimates of census results;

The necessity that such activities, in addition to being in accordance with local realities, be developed with the scientific and technical precision required;

The favorable condition which would be created for the expansion of these activities by the introduction of simplifications both in theory and in techniques for the design and execution of probability sampling, which have been discussed in various recent contributions on the subject;

The essential advantage for the advancement of any science which can be derived from adequate dissemination of results and experiences; and

The desirability of orienting future progress in the application of sampling in Latin America,

RESOLVES:

1. With respect to existing international recommendations and suggestions:

a. To recommend to the national statistical offices of the Western Hemisphere that they follow the procedures contained in the publication *The Preparation of Sampling Survey Reports* (United Nations, "Statistical Papers", Series C, No. 1, Revised);

b. To emphasize the need to give special attention to those parts of the suggeste procedures which refer to the accuracy c the survey, analysis of cost, and indicatio of persons and institutions responsible fc the design and for conducting the survey

c. To point out that, without prejudicing th compliance with regulations establishe for taking censuses at regular intervals sampling surveys may be employed whe sufficient facilities to carry out a complet enumeration are not available, or when i is desired to obtain information for inter censal years;

d. To draw attention to the advantages whic can be derived from the use of sampling t obtain statistical information from ad ministrative records; and

e. To recommend that, in case the alternativ should arise of obtaining information eithe from existing administrative records or b a new sampling survey, the decision shoul be made taking into account the expecte quality of the results and the estimate cost of both alternatives.

2. With respect to the future progress of sam pling application in Latin America, to recommend

a. That, in connection with the Program fo the 1960 Census of America, intensive use be made of sampling procedures in the different stages of the census operation for such purposes as expanding the censu information by asking additional question of a sample of the population, by keepin the processing under statistical control, b obtaining an advance estimate of censu results, and by evaluating the quality o the census enumeration;

b. That special attention be given to new contributions to sampling techniques, an that the Secretariat of the Inter Americar Statistical Institute (IASI), in an appropri ate manner, promote the study of such techniques as well as of their applicability

c. That sampling surveys be carried out, in aspects relating to the design, conduct and analysis of the results, with the tech nical and scientific support available from training or research centers, internationa organizations, or specialists in the subject

d. That the most careful consideration be given to sources of nonsampling errors such as inappropriate wording of question naires, insufficient training of enumerators arbitrary substitutions of component units of the sample, etc., endeavoring to reduce

these errors and appraise quantitatively their final effect;

e. That national and international organizations with sampling activities in the Western Hemisphere provide the IASI with detailed information on the technical aspects and experiences concerning these activities in order that the Institute may transmit the information to those interested in the subject; and

f. That special attention and effort be devoted to the search for new methods and procedures designed to simplify the application of sampling as regards design, conduct, and estimation of characteristics (parameters) and errors.

48. PRINCIPLES FOR A VITAL-STATISTICS SYSTEM AND THEIR APPLICATION

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That application of the *Principles for a Vital Statistics System*, of the United Nations, can effectively contribute towards the development and improvement of such statistics in the countries of the Western Hemisphere; and

That it may be anticipated that the countries will experience difficulty in adopting the principles as a whole, and that the international organizations should assist the countries in the application of the international recommendations,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that in the field of vital statistics the American countries endeavor to apply the principles established on the subject by the United Nations in its publication *Principles for a Vital Statistics System*.

2. To recommend that the American countries conduct experimental studies to determine the difficulties which may be encountered in the practical application of some of the concepts contained in the principles recommended, so that necessary adjustments may be made.

3. To recommend that, in adopting the international definitions as they appear in the principles, the countries consider the desirability of:

a. Distributing the definitions to those interested (physicians, midwives, officials, etc.);

b. Modifying the respective legal provisions so as to be consistent with the recommended definitions;

c. Taking suitable measures so that, as circumstances permit, the necessary adjustments can be made to permit conversion of the national definitions to the international definitions; and

d. Including in the respective publications explanations of discrepancies between local and international definitions.

4. To recommend that the American countries consider, as a minimum tabulation program, the basic tabulations recommended in the principles referred to in point 1 of this resolution.

5. To request the competent international organizations to undertake, in a coordinated manner, a study of the tabulations made and of the application of the definitions by the different countries, in order that an evaluation may be made of the difficulties encountered.

6. To request the competent international organizations to undertake, in a coordinated manner, an investigation among the different American countries to determine the possibility of adopting a uniform definition of "habitual residence".

49. COORDINATED VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That it is desirable to orient, in appropriate form, the reorganization or introduction, in countries where needed, of services linked with the functioning of vital statistics,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American countries endeavor to obtain greater coordination among the services composing the system of vital statistics, taking into account the basic lines established in the pertinent international recommendations.

50. LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That an agreement has been concluded between the World Health Organization and the Government of Venezuela concerning the creation, in that country, of a Latin American Center for the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death;

That this Center is dedicated to the teaching and interpretation of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*, for the development and improvement of medical certificates and of the comparability of

statistics of mortality in the American countries; and

That the activities of the Center will contribute towards increasing the value of mortality statistics classified by cause of death,

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments of the Latin American countries, through their specialized agencies, utilize the services of the Latin American Center for the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death.

51. LEGISLATION ON THE CIVIL REGISTER

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That, besides the legal function it performs, the civil register constitutes a valuable auxiliary in the compilation of vital-statistics data; and

That, in order for the civil register to fulfill adequately this auxiliary function, it is indispensable for it to have an adequate organization and a high degree of efficiency,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American countries consider the desirability of reviewing their existing legislation pertaining to the civil register with a view to introducing such changes as will permit more adequate linkage with the vital-statistics system.

52. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR ON THE CIVIL REGISTER

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That the recommendations of the First Inter-American Seminar on the Civil Register constitute a valuable guide for the improvement of the respective services in the Latin American countries,

RECOMMENDS:

That the countries study the possibility of putting into practice the recommendations of the First Inter-American Seminar on the Civil Register, assigning priority to the following aspects:

a. That the civil-register services be under the charge of local offices which are direct dependents of a central national agency that can direct, inspect, and standardize the civil-register system and develop its efficiency, in a manner satisfying both the legal requirements and those of a statistical nature. In case it is not possible to attain such organization, the local offices should at least be coordinated with the central agency;

b. That the governments give special attention to the civil-register services, endowing them with economic resources and trained personnel that will enable them to perform their social function, cooperating with other national activities;

c. That the books and records of the civil register be kept in duplicate, one copy for the office covering the largest possible geographic area, and the other for that covering the smallest advisable geographic area according to the respective political-geographic division of each country; and

d. That the civil-register services be under the charge of officials whose principal work is that of the civil register but, if this is not feasible, that in the interest of ensuring the largest possible number of inscriptions of civil events and acts, the functions be entrusted to other authorities or persons.

53. COMPLETENESS OF THE CIVIL REGISTER

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

CONSIDERING:

That it is extremely important for the American countries to obtain a complete record of vital events which have occurred within their national territory,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That all the countries investigate the degree of completeness of their registration.

2. That the results of these investigations be used:

a. To divide the country into areas which may be considered as reasonably satisfactory and those considered unsatisfactory;

b. To carry out educational programs on the importance of registration in the areas where registration is unsatisfactory, and to stimulate registration of the greatest possible number of vital events; and

c. To enable publication of estimates of the total number of vital events occurred, taking into account the degree of omission of registration, in addition to the publications now resulting from this source.

3. That countries whose registers are very incomplete, and in which an early solution of this problem is not anticipated, try out the method of an area sample representative of the whole country, in order to obtain by this means acceptable demographic rates, using the concepts contained in the following documents:

a. *Observations on the Utilization of the Civil*

Register as a Basic Source of Vital Statistics, Iasi document 3420a;

b. *Proposals for Improving the Basic Source of Vital Statistics in Peru, with Implication for Latin America*, reproduced by the National Office of Vital Statistics, Washington 25, D.C.; and

c. *El Uso del Muestreo en los Registros y Estadísticas Vitales*, document No. SIRC/6/01 of the Inter-American Seminar on the Civil Register.

4. That the countries consider the desirability of having the civil-register agencies join with the offices of vital statistics for the purpose of conducting periodic educational campaigns, in order to promote greater participation in civil registration.

5. That the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, of the Inter American Statistical Institute, in formulating the Program of the 1960 Census of America, consider the possibility of investigating the completeness of birth registration.

54. Legal and Statistical Forms for the Civil Register

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That experience shows that the forms used for legal purposes are often inadequate to provide complete data for statistical purposes,

Recommends:

That the attention of the American countries be called to the importance, for the proper organization of the civil registers, of agreement between the content of the legal and of the statistical forms in use, and of their adaptation to the recommendations formulated by the competent international agencies.

55. Minimum Program of Health Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That, due to the inherent complexity of classification of much of the data on health statistics, by reason of its nature and origin; and

That, for this reason, the compilation of complete data on health statistics is not possible at the moment in the American countries,

Resolves:

To stress the great importance of health statistics, and to call the attention of the American countries to the recommendations and regulations approved by the international health organizations and other international organizations with respect to the following statistics:

a. Those related to communicable diseases;

b. Hospital statistics;

c. Those related to diseases of great medico-social importance; and

d. Those related to medical activities of great social significance which benefit certain population groups.

56. Statistics of Communicable Diseases

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That knowledge of the number of cases of communicable disease as well as of deaths is fundamental for combating such diseases;

That the World Health Organization (Who) and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau have been concerned with this matter because of their specific aims; and

That the statistical recommendations formulated by these organizations, among others, establish desirable minimum standards,

Resolves:

To recommend, with respect to statistics of communicable diseases, that the American countries make the maximum efforts possible to comply with the provisions already established in the *Basic Procedures for the Reporting of Communicable Diseases*, prepared and recommended by the Seminar on Reporting of Communicable Diseases, held in Santiago, Chile, November 30–December 11, 1953, as well as in the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee of Experts in Health Statistics, of the Who.

57. Statistics of Diseases of Medico-Social Importance

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That some diseases have outstanding importance in morbidity and in mortality, for certain countries or regions; and

That the frequency of cases of such diseases presents great problems of medico-social technical assistance,

Resolves:

1. To request the appropriate international organizations to promote and carry out, in a coordinated manner, studies or investigations with the aim of establishing and recommending proper procedures for producing the statistics needed in

programs for control of mental diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, tuberculosis, and cancer.

2. To recommend that to this end special attention be given to the classification of the pertinent data.

58. Medical-Care Statistics Related to Special Population Groups

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That, in many of the American countries, medical services of outstanding importance to the economy and progress of those countries have already been organized to assist special population groups,

Resolves:

To request the appropriate international organizations to carry out, in a coordinated manner, studies and experiments with respect to medical activities of the social security, social service, and similar institutions, in order to determine methodological norms for the respective statistics.

59. Hospital Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the problems of hospital statistics are complex, especially those relating to comparable standards and definitions, and that a study should therefore be made of them;

That in most of the American countries there is deep-felt need for technical orientation with respect to the organization of hospital statistics services; and

That the Government of Guatemala, in collaboration with the Inter American Statistical Institute, is conducting an experiment on a system of hospital statistics,

Resolves:

To recommend to the appropriate international organizations that they continue conducting, in a coordinated manner, studies and experiments for the purpose of establishing methodological norms for the organization of statistics in institutions of medical care, giving due attention to the considerations and recommendations expressed in this regard in the First Report of the Subcommittee on Hospital Statistics, of the World Health Organization, and in the Third Report of the Committee of Experts in Health Statistics, of that Organization.

60. National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The development and widespread establishment of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics all over the world, as evidenced by the reports of the First, Second, and Third Sessions of the Committee of Experts in Health Statistics of the World Health Organization (Who), and the reports of the First International Conference of Committees on Vital and Health Statistics, held in London in October 1953, and of the International Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death, held in Paris in February 1955, both under the sponsorship of the Who;

The important contribution of the National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics in various parts of the world through studies made in support of international interest in the field of health and demographic statistics; and

The great value of such committees as national organs of coordination of the various groups interested in these fields,

Recommends:

1. That those American countries which still do not have National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics or their equivalent, establish them as soon as possible and participate in this activity of world-wide scope sponsored by the Who and the Inter American Statistical Institute;

2. To suggest to those American countries in which National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics or their equivalent have already been established, that greater support be given to such bodies.

61. Norms for the Compilation of Migration Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That it is advisable to have the greatest possible uniformity in international migration statistics; and

That the provisions of resolution 469-E(XV), approved by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on April 27, 1953, are adequate to facilitate this uniformity, as well as to being technically adaptable to the requirements for international migration statistics,

Resolves:

1. To suggest to the American countries that,

to the extent possible, they apply the definitions and provisions contained in resolution 469-E(XV) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, passed on April 27, 1953.

2. To recommend to the American countries that, for this purpose, they adopt, to the degree possible, the following basic classifications in the compilation of immigration and emigration statistics:

a. *Arrivals from other countries (except frontier traffic):*
   (1) Total arrivals (sum of categories 2, 3, 4, and 5, specified below);
   (2) Permanent immigrants, i.e., nonresidents (nationals and aliens) intending to remain for a period exceeding one year;
   (3) Temporary immigrants, i.e., nonresidents intending to exercise for a period of one year or less an occupation remunerated from within the country (dependents being classified in category 4);
   (4) Tourists and other visitors, i.e., nonresidents intending to remain in the country for a period of one year or less without exercising an occupation remunerated from within the country (including their dependents). (This category may be subdivided according to the purpose of the visit: transit, tourism, studies, business, or other.); and
   (5) Residents (nationals and aliens) returning after a stay abroad not exceeding one year.

These categories may be subdivided according to specific cases to which special interest attaches at a given time: refugees, transferred population, immigrants enjoying special facilities (such as government financial assistance, participation of intergovernmental organizations in cost of passage, facilities under bilateral or multilateral agreements).

b. *Departures to other countries (except frontier traffic):*
   (1) Total departures (sum of categories 2, 3, 4, and 5, specified below);
   (2) Permanent emigrants, i.e., residents (nationals and aliens) intending to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year;
   (3) Temporary immigrants departing (dependents being classified in category 4);
   (4) Tourists and visitors departing on completion of visit. (This category may be subdivided according to the purpose of the visit: transit, tourism, studies, business, or others.); and
   (5) Residents (nationals and aliens) intending to remain abroad for a period of one year or less.

These categories may be subdivided according to specific cases to which special interest attaches at a given time: refugees, transferred population, immigrants enjoying special facilities (such as government financial assistance, participation of intergovernmental organizations in cost of passage, facilities under bilateral or multilateral agreements).

62. Statistics on Colonization

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That for the development of colonization plans in the American countries the employment of statistical procedures is necessary;

That only through adequate statistical analysis is it possible to verify the effectiveness of such plans, as a basis for the establishment of future colonization programs; and

That the majority of the American countries make very limited use of statistical data in their colonization programs,

Resolves:

To recommend to the American countries that they make greater use of statistical methods and data for the purpose of increasing the efficiency and ensuring the success of colonization programs.

63. Responsibility for the Publication of International Migration Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That uniformity of presentation of data on international migration statistics is desirable in order to know their principal characteristics and form; and

That this uniformity contributes to the immediate utilization and comparability of such statistics at both the national and the international level,

Resolves:

To recommend to the American countries that they take steps to have the reporting and publication of data on international migration statistics handled by the competent agency within the statistical system of each country.

64. Population Studies in Latin America

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

That the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, as indicated in the report of the Nineteenth Session of the Council, held in New York in March and April 1955, took note of the need to give preferential attention to demographic studies and investigations and to their relation to the economic and cultural conditions in which the population develops;

That this Commission proposed the incorporation of programs of population studies in all the universities; and

That, likewise, it called attention to the possibility of providing technical assistance for institutions and centers which are dedicated to scientific studies on population and considered the possibility of organizing a seminar for studies on population in Latin America,

Resolves:

1. To support the initiative of the United Nations to organize a seminar on population studies in Latin America, and all other initiatives of international and national organizations looking to the creation of seminars or centers of demographic research or training, in view of the outstanding importance that these studies have for problems of a socio-economic character.

2. To recommend that the Inter American Statistical Institute study the possibility of collaborating with the United Nations in the realization of the seminar on population studies proposed for Latin America.

3. To suggest to the Latin American countries the desirability of giving special attention to demographic research which is intimately linked to socio-economic programs.

65. Appreciation to the Government of Venezuela and to the Secretariat of the Inter American Statistical Institute for the Experiment on a System of Vital Statistics

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The importance to the development of methodology in vital statistics of the work carried out by the Republic of Venezuela with the collaboration of the Inter American Statistical Institute in the experiment on a system of vital statistics,

Resolves:

To express its appreciation to the Government of Venezuela and to the Secretariat of the Inter American Statistical Institute for the valuable contribution which this experiment represents.

66. Appreciation to the Sponsors of the Inter-American Seminar on the Civil Register

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference,

Considering:

The importance to the development of vital statistics of the Hemisphere of the findings emanating from the First Inter-American Seminar on the Civil Register, held in November and December 1954, in Santiago, Chile, in compliance with the program of the Inter-American Center of Biostatistics,

Resolves:

To express its appreciation to the sponsors of the seminar: the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and the Government of Chile.

67. Appreciation to the President of the Conference and to the Government and People of Brazil

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To express its most profound and sincere appreciation to the President of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, Dr. Elmano Gomes Cardim, and, through him, to the Government and people of Brazil for the fraternal spirit and warm hospitality accorded so generously and graciously to the participants of the Conference.

68. Tribute to Mr. Francisco de Abrisqueta

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To express its sentiments of appreciation and recognition to Mr. Francisco de Abrisqueta, Secretary General of the Inter American Statistical Institute, for his meritorious services to the American countries in behalf of the improvement and coordination of national statistics and the training and specialization of technicians in the Hemisphere.

69. Appreciation to the Inter American Statistical Institute

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To express its appreciation to the Inter American Statistical Institute for the great and valuable services rendered by it to all America and for the documentation and technical assistance furnished to this Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

70. Appreciation to the Statistical Office and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To express its appreciation to the Statistical Office of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations for their valuable collaboration in the work of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference through the furnishing of documentation and the participation of their representatives, which has constituted further proof of the appreciable contribution of the international world-wide organizations to the coordinated development of statistics in America.

71. Appreciation to the Press

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To extend its appreciation to the press of Brazil and of the Hemisphere for the effective collaboration rendered in publishing extensive and detailed information on the work of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

72. Appreciation to the Secretary General and Personnel of the Conference

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

Resolves:

To express warmest appreciation to Mr. Tulo Hostílio Montenegro, Secretary General of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, and to the entire personnel of the secretariat under his supervision, for the efficiency, devotion, and high spirit of collaboration evidenced in the performance of their duties, which have contributed so notably to the success of the Conference.

Pan American Highway Congresses

Second Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee.—The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses met from October 1 to 5, 1956, at the Pan American Union, in Washington, D. C. Representatives were present from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela, as well as observers from the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Inter American Statistical Institute, Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, International Road Federation, and American Road Builders' Association.

The committee held six business sessions. At the first of these the agenda for the meeting was approved and the reports of the Chairman of the committee and the Permanent Secretary of the Highway Congresses were presented and approved.

In the subsequent sessions the committee considered the reports presented by the technical committees of the congresses on matters requiring action by the Executive Committee or the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress, to be held in Panama in 1957.

In Resolution I of the meeting the committee approved the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Committee on Development of Government Highway Agencies.[3] Resolutions II, III, and IV approved the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Committee on Planning, the Technical Committee on Financing, and the Technical Committee on Terminology, respectively.[4]

Resolution V dealt with the expedition to the Darien Peninsula in Panama and adjacent areas in Colombia for the purpose of conducting a research and planning survey designed to facilitate the selection of a practical route for the Pan American Highway in that region. The Chairman of the Darien Subcommittee of the Highway Congresses, charged with coordinating the work of the expedition, sub-

[3] Vol. VII, No. 4, pp. 274–75.
[4] Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 181–82.

mitted a progress report, pertinent sections of which are printed below:

PRESENT STATUS OF THE ROUTE

From La Virginia to the border between the Departments of Caldas and Choco there is a highway of substandard specifications insofar as the alignment, grading, and width of the shoulders are concerned. If this span is used as part of the Pan American Highway it will have to be widened and rebuilt so as to make it comply with specifications.

From the boundary between the Departments of Caldas and Choco to the town of Tado the plan calls for only one highway. This route is via the left bank of the San Juan River and no part of this 56-kilometer span over mountainous terrain has as yet been built.

From Tado to Yuto there is a road that is in very poor condition and can only be used by automobiles during the region's short summer season. This span is 52 kilometers in length and, as was stated before, is in some parts susceptible to flooding.

The Ministry of Public Works has contracted for the construction, between Yuto and Quibdó, a span of 27 kilometers, of a highway of proper specifications at a price that is approximately double that ordinarily paid for other highways that have been built in the country. From Quibdó to Payas there is nothing.

At the last moment an interesting report was given to me by the engineers who wrote it, Messrs. Gabriel Jaramillo Arango and Gustavo Robledo Isaza. This report, which also deals with various routes that could be followed by the Pan American Highway in Colombia after it leaves Panama, was presented by them to the Benemérita Sociedad de Mejoras Públicas de Manizales (Manizales Civic Improvement Society).

As this report contains extremely valuable material, I am quoting it below:

. . . . . .

ROUTES

There are three obvious solutions to the problem of points of connection between Panama and Colombia. They are:

a. A point known as the Panama-Turbo border. The Gulf of Urabá could be crossed by ferry and the route could then proceed from Turbo to Medellín;
b. Another point at the Panama border at which the Atrato Valley and the Atrato River would be crossed, then going fro Chigorodó to Medellín;
c. Other, intermediate, solutions to th above-mentioned; and
d. The Pacific Coast route.

. . . . . .

GEOGRAPHIC ASPECT

Not only is the distance to be covered a litt shorter via the Pacific route but the mountai ranges are crossed at lower altitudes. As a resu of this advantage, the downgrades would be easi to travel over and better travel time could b made than in other routes.

This route best utilizes the various features the terrain. The closeness of the Pacific Coas obviously favors the prompt construction of th road in this section. This is not true of the Chig rodó-Sautatá route, which, to say the least, pr sents annoying and difficult problems of supply

The surfacing, fill-in, borrow pit, and othe materials are much more suitable on this rout as it has neither swamps nor land in process formation. Surfacing and banking would nc constitute serious problems for its rolling surface

Everyone is aware of how important the futur development of the Pacific Coast is to the Hem sphere as a whole. The opening of new ports, th colonizing, and all the other activity that woul follow, would result in more trade between th nations with coasts on the Pacific and also i greater vigilance for the protection of the se lanes and the Panama Canal itself, which is with out doubt the most tangible bond of continenta unity to be found anywhere.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The geology of the Rio Cauca-Antioquía Dabeida route up to Mutatá includes slaty terrai that is very metamorphic and which does no present any great difficulty for highway construc tion. From the Mutatá River onward, especiall in the Chigorodó-Sautatá sector, we find the lov marshes of the Atrato, which is land in formation In this land, that is, the terrain of the area affecte by this great body of water, there are deposits o colloidal lime that might prove to be an insur mountable barrier to the construction of a roa suitable for travel by heavy vehicles. After Sau tatá, the spurs of the Serranía del Darién are com posed of tertiary terrain that should not presen serious highway-engineering problems.

After leaving Panama, the Pacific Coast rout goes, via the spurs of the Serranía del Darién an the Serranía del Baudó, to the Baudó River

This land is of very old formation—it dates back prior to the quaternary—and offers no problems of marshes or terrain that is too soft. In some points there are igneous intrusions such as we find facing the Utría inlet, made up of basic rock, greenish blue in color, of excellent composition for the construction of piers and for the necessary road surfacing. Between the Baudó and Tadó Rivers the highway continues to follow the San Pablo Isthmus, which is an extension of the Darién-Baudó range and an interconnection with the Andes. It consists of small elevations not more than 100 meters high that could provide a firm foundation for road construction. There are also auriferous alluvium deposits here such as are common to the Choco region from which excellent surfacing and building materials could be extracted. Materials of this kind can be seen at the airport of the port of Condoto, which is built on the debris of dredging. There is very metamorphic terrain from Tadó to La Virginia of the kind that has been used before in our locale for highway construction work.

METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES

The lack of rainfall records on any part of Choco has led to the assumption that the rainfall in this territory is similar to that of Quibdó. This is a deceptive assumption, inasmuch as all precipitation diminishes beyond Quibdó.

Some serious errors appear in a pluviometric outline map edited by the Bank of the Republic of Colombia in 1945. For example: in the Medellín-Chigorodó-Panama route the maximum precipitation is given as only 2,200 mm., whereas the meteorological records of Frontino, Turbo, and Acandí show averages of 3,332 mm., 2,659 mm., and 5,434 mm., respectively. The heaviest precipitation encountered on the Pacific route is in Anadagoya, which has a total of 7,046 mm. which diminishes to 3,200 mm. in Puerto Mutis, which are the only areas for which meterological records have been kept.

We should like to point out for the one route, as for the others, that if the intensity of precipitation is high, the frequency, on the other hand, is more or less normal as compared with most of the interior regions of our country. For example: Acadí has between 102 and 235 rainy days each year, Puerto Mutis has between 144 and 228, Bogotá between 152 and 264, Manizales between 177 and 210, etc.

. . . . . .

COOPERATION

Had the Darien Subcommittee not had the valuable cooperation so generously provided in addition to the cash contributions it has received, its shortage of working funds would have proved fatal.

The Republic of Panama has provided us with suitably furnished quarters and sufficient staff to carry out routine office operations. It has also provided us, on both permanent and temporary bases, with vehicles for use as transportation.

In Colombia, we have received direct aid from the highway authorities of Antioquia and the Antioquian Society of Engineers. Also, through the kindness of the Department of Public Works, we now have at our service, a launch with a crew and provisions, that operates from Turbo. We have also been offered the use of an airplane for exploration and photographic work. We shall probably avail ourselves of this offer very soon. The Choco authorities are only awaiting word from us in order to place into operation other facilities that should prove most useful.

. . . from the United States we have been receiving valuable help in the form of staff and equipment.

And, finally, from Mexico we have never failed to receive the help of Mr. Rómulo O'Farrill, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and also that of Mr. José J. March. We expect, in addition, to receive valuable help from Mr. Ramiro Varela, an engineer whose services have been generously offered to us by the Mexican Road Association.

CONCLUSIONS

The work of selecting a route by which the highway systems of Panama and Colombia can be united presents all the difficulties commonly attributed to it. The regions we are endeavoring to cross are inhospitable and plagued by hidden obstacles difficult to locate. In my opinion, the data collected up to now is no more than superficial and the compilations and evaluation of all the factors that enter into the project will be a costly and lengthy task.

In spite of the fact that Darien has been considered as the gap that obstructs free transit between Central and South America, the data we are accumulating confirms my long-standing suspicion that the problem in Colombia is even greater than it is in Panama.

It is my hope that the desires of all who are interested in the solution of the knotty continental problem of Darien and adjacent regions in Colom-

bia may be realized. I should like, therefore, earnestly to request each and every one of the members of the Permanent Executive Committee not to be discouraged in the search for suitable methods whereby the funds needed to start the formal studies on the route, which is our present concern, and the funds that will subsequently be required to guarantee its construction, can be obtained. Until now, we have only attempted a preliminary survey.

Other resolutions of the Permanent Executive Committee dealt with the convocation of a meeting of traffic experts (VI); organization and preparations for the Seventh Pan American Highway Congress (VII and VIII); a report, submitted by the Mexican delegation, on the status and future prospects of the Gulf and Caribbean tourist circuits (IX); and the designation of a representative to the Fourth Convention of the Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (X).

The following abbreviations are used in this index: ECLA—Economic Commission for Latin America; FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IACW—Inter-American Commission of Women; I-A ECOSOC—Inter-American Economic and Social Council; IAIAS—Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; IASI—Inter American Statistical Institute; OAS—Organization of American States; PAU—Pan American Union; UN—United Nations; UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Continental Shelf Conference—Inter-American Specialized Conference on "Conservation of Natural Resources: The Continental Shelf and Marine Waters".

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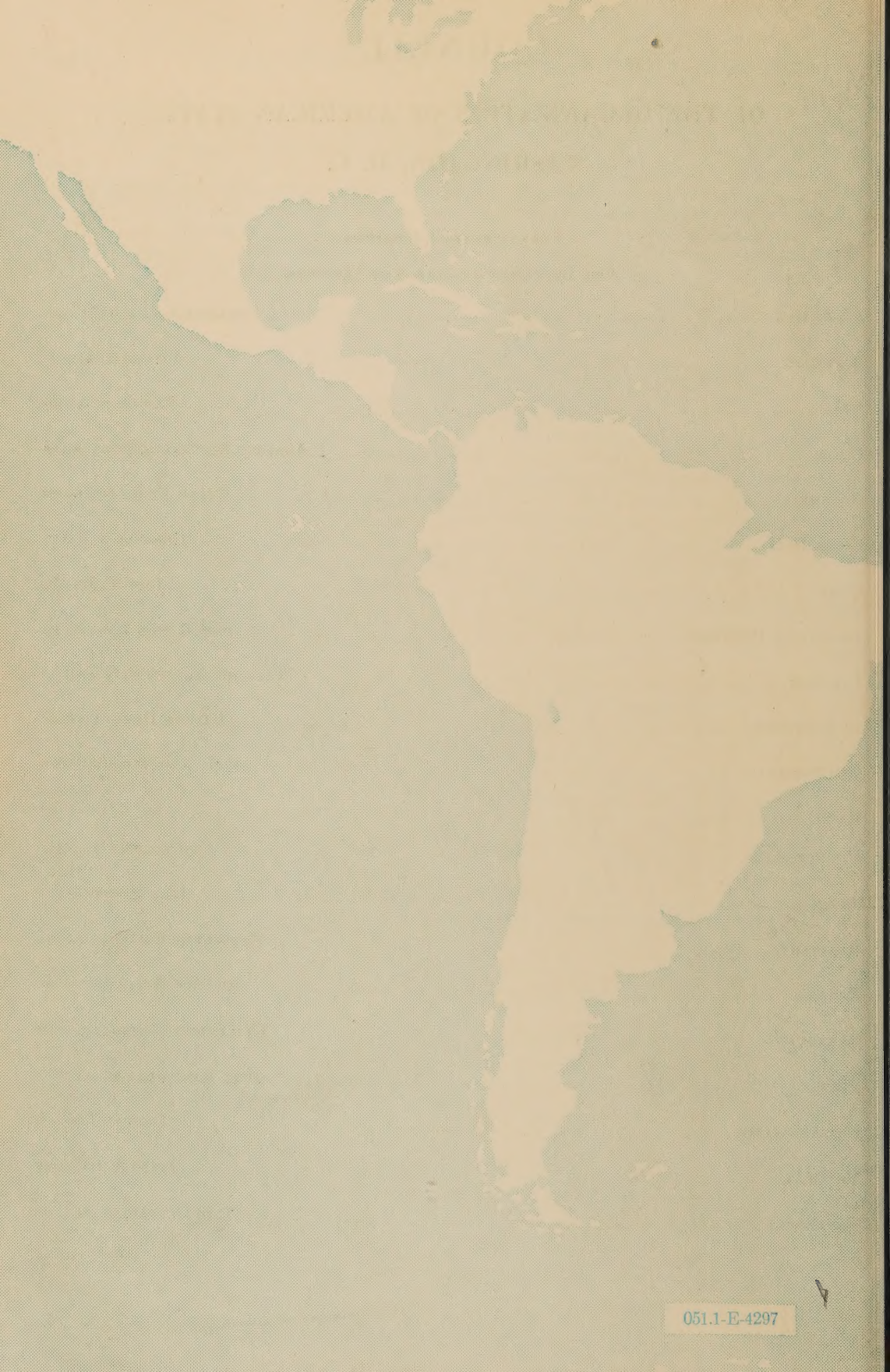

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